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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1347

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES



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INTERNATIONAL

AFGHAN CLERGY APPEAL TO WORLD'S MUSLIMS TO AID DRA

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 4 Nov 82 pp 2-3

[Text] Afghanistan's Supreme Council of Ulems and Clergy has appealed to all the Moslems of the world to render aid to the Afghan people and take resolute action to stop the undeclared war unleashed by imperialists against that country, writes K. Gevorkyan, APN commentator. The appeal says that the new government embarked on progressive socioeconomic changes in the interests of the overwhelming majority of the republic's population. The first stage of the agrarian reform has been completed with a result of 300,000 peasant families having been granted plots of land. Farmers and nomads enjoy considerable material aid from the state. All the debts to usurers have been cancelled. Workers and employees have had their earnings increased by an average of 26 percent, and those of low-paid categories by 40-50 percent. Over 800 new schools have been built, new colleges are being opened and the Academy of Sciences has been founded.

The Council's appeal stresses that the deposed exploiters and oppressors started a fierce battle against the April revolution and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan created by the working Moslems. In this struggle, continues the appeal, the exploiters and oppressors are supported by the imperialists and feudals of other countries who oppress their own peoples likewise. Particularly wide assistance comes from the imperialists of the United States.

Some prominent Moslem figures have been killed by mercenaries.

How can the enemies of the people of Afghanistan, killing Moslems with weapons received from Islam's enemies, call themselves "mujaheds?" says the appeal of the Supreme Council of Ulems and Clergy of Afghanistan. The hour has struck when the duty of all venerable Moslems, irrespective of the country they live in, of all who revere the honour of Islam, calls them to raise their voice in defence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in defence of the working people, in defence of the April revolution accomplished by the Moslem people of Afghanistan for their own benefit, in the name of peaceful and happy life without hunger, poverty, oppression and injustice.

CSO: 1812/24

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. PRESSURE ON MICRONESIAN REPUBLIC ON EASING NUCLEAR ARMS CRITICIZED

PM081103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 82 p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent O. Skalkin: "Belau Is Continuing the Struggle"]

[Text] Sydney, 31 Oct--Voices of protest are being heard in Belau. The people of the island country in Micronesia are demanding respect for their right to determine the republic's future.

"We want to live in peace and to develop the people's national heritage and unique culture," leader (Ngirturong Otaor) stated. "We do not want to be drawn into violent actions of war or to become part of the war machine of any other state." This statement was addressed to the United States, which acts as the trustee of Micronesia, of which the Republic of Belau is part.

One of the main provisions of the republic's Constitution, supported in referendums by the overwhelming majority of islanders, bans any operations on its territory using nuclear chemical or biological weapons. But these peace-loving aspirations of the people, enshrined in law, are in the Pentagon military's way, taking advantage of its trusteeship. Washington is seeking a totally free hand for its generals on the Belau islands. U.S. representatives are now pressuring local leaders to extort their consent to turning the islands into a U.S. nuclear weapons depot. The United States is threatening to deprive them of financial support.

In November there will be a referendum in Belau about the islands' so-called "free association" with the United States. Senator Moses (Udulong), who represented Belau at the trade union forum of Pacific Ocean countries held recently in the city of Noumea (New Caledonia), described how political extortionists from Washington had succeeded in persuading the Belau Government to abandon the clauses of the country's constitution concerning nuclear weapons. The State Department earmarked \$230,000 for propaganda indoctrination of the population and for bribing its representatives. But the recent outburst of protest shows that the people of Belau are not giving up the struggle for their peaceful future.

Senator (Udulong) ended his speech at the international forum in Noumea with an appeal for support to the Pacific countries' trade unions and all the world's progressive organizations. Belau's call for support in the unequal duel with its imperialist trustees must be heeded.

CSO: 1807/31

INTERNATIONAL

BOLSHEVIK-SOCIALIST UNITY IN PRE-WW I PEACE MOVEMENT RECALLED

PM231641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 82 p 5

[Article by Prof A. Temkin: "The Bells of Basel"; regarding the 70th anniversary of the Extraordinary International Socialist Congress]

[Text] From the 26th CPSU Congress' rostrum, Lenin's party reaffirmed its desire to do its utmost to extricate the peoples from the threat of nuclear war and to preserve world peace. The peace program for the eighties formulated by the congress and the new foreign policy initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union are evidence of the consistent course of the CPSU and of our state toward preserving peace, consolidating detente and toward disarmament which meets the interests both of our people and of all the peoples of the world.

The peace movement nowadays can and must base itself on the historical experience of the antiwar struggle of the working class and other democratic forces. Thus we value those pages of history which record those moments when the struggle reached its peak, revealing an example of international unity.

One such vivid page of history was the Basel International Socialist Congress held 70 years ago. It met at an uneasy time. The imperialist circles were preparing for a military skirmish to recarve the world. The peoples of Europe who had experienced the burden of the arms race were seized with alarm. A wave of indignation arose in the working class against the militarists' schemes.

A wave of antiwar meetings and demonstrations spread across the countries of Europe. Russia's workers also protested angrily against the threat of war. Under the leadership of the party which from the early years of its activity inscribed on its banner "the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party--the party of peace among peoples," the Russian proletariat used the experience accumulated in the struggle against Czarism's adventurist policy. Proclamations issued by party committees exposed the instigators of the imperialist war. The antiwar manifesto of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Central Committee entitled "To All Citizens of Russia," written by V.I. Lenin and distributed in the country was reprinted in the bulletin of the International Socialist Bureau and foreign workers' parties.

In the fall of 1912 the European antiwar movement reached a tremendous pitch. All the social democratic parties advocated that war be averted. The International Socialist Bureau decided to convene an extraordinary International Socialist Congress. It opened on 24 November in the Swiss city of Basel. Some 555 delegates from 23 countries took part in its work. Prominent international social democratic figures attended the congress. They included A. Bebel, C. Zetkin, J. Jaures, M. Cachin, J. Marchlewski and Kh. Kabakchiyev. The Bolshevik delegation comprised five delegates. A. Kollontay attended with a mandate from the Petersburg textile workers. O. Kuusinen joined the Finnish delegation.

The congress only discussed those questions connected with the struggle against militarism and the threat of war. This forum of workers parties among whom there already existed grave political and ideological differences nevertheless reached agreement on the formulation of a single antiwar document. The very fact of the socialist parties' unanimity on the question of the need to firmly rebuff the organizers of the imperialist war was of great moral-political significance.

In our time when the unity of forces of the workers' movement and other social forces advocating the prevention of nuclear holocaust are being perceived as the veritable imperative of the times we still hear the peal of the Basel bells which heralded the opening of the congress of different countries' working class emissaries who gathered together to express their desire to preserve peace.

The speeches were permeated by the idea of the need to bar the way to war. Jean Jaures warned the instigators of war that the working masses would make every effort to "bring the criminals to book." In a vivid and impassioned speech, Clara Zetkin said that the working class would only achieve success in the struggle against war when "all the resources at its disposal were set in motion."

The manifesto adopted by the Basel congress called on the workers of all countries to oppose the imperialist initiators of war with the "might of the proletariat's international solidarity." It made it incumbent on socialists to use the most effective means of averting war. The manifesto declared that workers considered it a "crime to fire on one another for the sake of increasing capitalist profits." The manifesto ended with an appeal to counter the "capitalist world of exploitation and mass murder by the proletarian world of peace and the fraternity of the peoples!"

V.I. Lenin rated this document highly. He considered it a model of resolute antiwar struggle. "It is compulsory to accede to that demonstration in favor of peace that occurred at the International Socialist Congress in Basel," he wrote in a letter to Bolshevik deputies of the fourth state Duma [Czarist parliament]. "Wage war on war! War against all interference! For peace! These are workers' slogans."

When World War I broke out many West European socialist party leaders forgot their solemn pledges enshrined in the Basel manifesto. They voted for military credits, concluded a "civil peace" with "their" bourgeoisies and held ministerial posts in war governments. This engendered one of the most profound crises in the history of the international workers' movement, predetermined its split and was the source of a number of defeats for the working class and working masses.

As for Lenin's party, it remained utterly true to the antiwar pledges proclaimed in the Basel manifesto. In 1915, Lenin, on the party's behalf, signed the manifesto of the International Socialist Congress in Zimmerwald to protest against the imperialist world war. It was then, 2 years before the Great October Revolution, that Lenin stated that the Bolsheviks' first task after the socialist revolution's victory would be to propose a just peace to all warring peoples. This commitment was embodied in the historic decree on peace.

The central party archives contain a copy of the Zimmerwald manifesto annotated by Lenin. He highlighted the following phrase in particular: /"There is no sacrifice, no burden too great for the attainment of this aim: Peace among peoples."/ [Passage between slantlines printed in bold-face.] Lenin's party also defended this principle after coming to power.

The path toward the gaining of a just and democratic peace was difficult and thorny. But it proved to be the only realistic one like the principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems enshrined in Lenin's decree on peace.

The entire subsequent course of history confirms the indestructible unity of the ideas of peace and socialism. "Socialists," Lenin wrote, "have always condemned war among the peoples as a barbarous and brutal deed." Nowadays these words are confirmed in the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries.

Convincing evidence of the Soviet Union's desire to preserve peace is provided by such unprecedented steps as the adoption of a unilateral commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons. This action by the Soviet state in addition to its other proposals is aimed at removing the threat of thermonuclear holocaust.

The bitter experience of two world wars has convinced mankind of the cost of bellicose doctrines of irresponsible politicians prepared to toy with the fate of peace in the name of their imperial ambitions. Faced with the threat of nuclear holocaust the peoples can see that there is now no cause more important than the defense of peace. The ideas of the preservation of peace, proceeding from the premise that the right to life is the most important of all human rights, are infinitely dear to the modern workers' movement.

The Basel congress played a tangible part in the development of the antiwar traditions of the international workers movement. These traditions are continuing, becoming richer and filled with new content. Representatives of the broadest social strata are also participating now in the peace movement which was rooted in the working class.

The common concern to preserve and strengthen peace helps to expand contacts among communist and social democratic parties--the main political forces of the international workers' movement. The experience of history shows that, despite ideological differences, cooperation between communists and social democrats in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament are not only possible but also necessary. A clear idea of the source of the danger of war is necessary as are mutual understanding and broad cooperation among all peace-loving forces and their decisive and consistent actions in defense of peace.

The devotion of the USSR, the first country of victorious socialism in history, to the cause of the struggle for peace and the relaxation of international tension is the guarantee of the world antiwar movement's success.

CSO: 1807/37

INTERNATIONAL

MOSCOW PERSIAN SCORES AFGHAN REBEL ACTIVITIES IN IRAN, PAKISTAN

NC101124 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A report received some days ago stated that in protest against the attacks by Afghan insurgents against their homes, the residents of Qavam are preventing the flow of traffic on a highway linking their town with Shakur, and that they do not allow the Afghan counterrevolutionaries to pass through areas where they live. Our commentator writes: Of course, our dear listeners are well aware of the fact that this is not the first time that the peace-seeking residents of those areas where Afghan piratic insurgents have nested justly express their rage and aversion. There have been several cases when complete bands of insurgents have been beaten up by various Pushtun tribes. About 2 months ago bloody clashes broke out in Pakistan's Golestanpishin area between Afghan brigand insurgents and local people, while the Iranian police--only during the few months of the current year--was compelled to arrest more than 500 members of these so-called Muslim fighters and to disband dozens of their armed groups.

Let us see what is happening. Why are the Muslim Mojahedin, who are eulogized by Western propaganda recently always transferred, even by the police of countries neighboring the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to places completely unsuitable for the holders of titles such as Muslim Mojahedin and fighters for truth? There is an Eastern saying that a fruit speaks of the tree on which it has grown, and as for the Afghan counter-revolutionaries, one should consider what they do and what they say. But what can be said about the so-called strugglers for religion who set fire to mosques, schools and hospitals and who kill women, children and old people? Who can believe that these insurgents have faith in a god? Who can believe that these insurgents have honor and respect at a time when they killed famous and respectable Islamic dignitaries like Asadollah Nosrati, Sheykh 'Ali Hoseyn and Mowlavi Akhundzadeh? How do these insurgents dare pay lipservice to their faith in true Islam at a time when recently in Tahar Province they set fire to 58 bookshops where the Holy Koran, the Muslims' divine religious book, was sold?

For a long time now the leaders of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries have proven that profit and income is of paramount importance to them and that it makes no difference what means they use to gain this end. It makes no difference if they plunder a simple Afghan villager or if they rob an insurgent like themselves. However, recently the market for the insurgents has been continuously on the decline and it is becoming more difficult for them to penetrate into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to plunder and assault, so they practice their professional habits in their hangouts from where they set off for piracies. This is why one hears the roar of guns and the commotion of strong clashes every day on the Pakistani areas bordering the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In this way these so-called Muslim fighters divide between themselves their silver coins that they receive from their imperialist masters.

However, they have a still easier way up their sleeves for gaining profits and wealths. During the past 2 months the residents of Peyvast and Shahpur areas in Pakistan, of the Pakistani cities Karachi, Lahore, Quetta and Peshawar, and of the Iranian cities of Mashhad, Zabol and Zahedan have felt the high level of expertise of the Afghan Mojahedin in gaining profits and amassing wealths with their skin and flesh. The Mojahed insurgents have completely plundered everything--banks, shops and houses--and when the residents of Peyvast decided to resist the insurgents, the so-called Muslim Mojahedin planted mines on roads and in mosques. At the 'Alizai mosque 4 people were killed and 12 wounded in an explosion of a mine planted by the so-called Afghan Muslim Mojahedin.

Very recently, even the British newspaper THE TIMES was compelled to confess that thanks to Afghan insurgents during the past 3 years the northwestern areas of Pakistan have surpassed the world famous Golden Triangle--the borders of Burma, Thailand and Laos--in the production of drugs. This is a great business, but no one envies this achievement.

CSO: 4640/64

INTERNATIONAL

'CONSPIRACY' BY U.S. GOVERNMENT, NEWS MEDIA AGAINST POLAND DESCRIBED

PM051055 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 31 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Yu. Kornilov: "Conspiracy Against Poland"]

[Text] No, the aggressive imperialist circles in the West who call for a new "crusade" against socialism have no desire to reconcile themselves to the fact that events in the People's Poland are by no means developing according to the schedule marked out in Washington! Scarcely a week goes by without attempts being made in the United States or certain other NATO countries to interfere grossly in Polish affairs and exploit Poland's domestic problems to exacerbate the international situation. First the White House, having clean forgotten that Poland is not Texas or California or some "banana republic" under U.S. tutelage, makes statements threatening that sovereign country and trying to dictate a "line of conduct" to its government and Sejm. Then the U.S. State Department starts unceremoniously lecturing the Poles on what policy they should pursue. Then, following Washington's example, the Atlanticist strategists play the same tune. The facts show that the "highest echelons" of power in Washington and NATO are the initiators of the unceasing attacks on a socialist state and set the tone and the main directions in the anti-Polish, antisocialist campaign which has been unleashed in the West.

From Economic Aggression to Sanctions

Fierce attacks against Poland take place in all spheres--political, ideological, military and, of course, economic. Back in the seventies imperialist circles, following the (Khileks-5) plan elaborated by Washington and NATO, which defined the aims and parameters of anti-Polish "economic aggression," adopted a line of energetically drawing Poland into the bondage of debt so as to undermine its economy and make the country profoundly dependent on economic ties with Western monopolies. When this aim was to a significant extent realized (which became possible because of serious mistakes and miscalculations by the former Polish leadership) people in the West, above all the United States, embarked on the second stage of the plan laid down: they announced that they are "ready to help" Poland overcome its difficulties--but on condition that Poland, for its part, takes certain "steps in response." What do they have in mind? The answer can be found, for instance, in the pamphlet "the Polish crisis: the working people's rights," which was prepared by the U.S. congressional research service and which states outright that U.S. economic "aid" to Poland will only be justified if Poland makes..."substantial reforms compatible with American interests and ideals."

The People's Poland resolutely rejected the attempts at economic pressure, diktat and blackmail, frustrating the plans of those who hoped to use a "stifling credit noose" to "squeeze" socialism. And then the "friends of Poland" across the ocean discarded their masks and went into a frontal attack, launching the so-called "sanctions machinery" with the aim of "crushing" the Polish economy: this is also the aim of Washington's cancellation of Poland's most-favored-nation status in trade, which U.S. President R. Reagan announced recently. Here it is apposite to note that although Washington, in trying to destabilize the Polish economy, is guided above all by political motives, a part is also played by the selfish economic interests of American monopolies. Let us recall in this connection that in 1980-1981, when coal extraction fell in Poland, the United States took advantage of the opportunity to penetrate traditional Polish markets.

The Polish press, commenting on the U.S. line, notes that the American sanctions are spearheaded directly against the Polish people, toward whom the Washington rulers are so fond of expressing their "friendly feelings." At the same time it is stressed that any attempts to use economic pressure to bring Poland to its knees or shake Poland's socialist foundations are absolutely futile. And this is not only because, as TRYBUNA LUDU notes, as a result of American sanctions Poland will suffer a shortfall of \$40 million this year, that is, a sum amounting to less than 1 percent of the total volume of Poland's trade turnover with Western countries (many of which, incidentally, have no inclination to submit to Washington's diktat and curtail mutually advantageous trade and economic contacts with Poland and other East European states). The "sanctions" from across the ocean will not shake the Polish socialist state first and foremost because the Polish people are fully determined to uphold socialism, and Poland--and this should not be forgotten by the Washington strategists--is a member of CEMA and has reliable friends and allies.

Mr Buckley's "Ideas"

Simultaneously with the economic aggression, imperialist circles are launching increasingly extensive psychological aggression against Poland with the aim of undermining the moral, political and ideological foundations of that socialist state. Seven Western radio voices bombard that country for a total of 38 hours a day with propaganda missiles charged with the subtlest slander against socialism.

Although today, as yesterday, the gamble on slander remains the pivot of all the activity of the initiators of psychological warfare, tactics in this activity are changing--the ideological saboteurs are striving to take account of the shifts and changes which, despite their calculations, are taking place in Poland. After the imposition of martial law in Poland, when it became obvious that imperialist circles' hopes of separating Poland from the Warsaw Pact at a stroke had collapsed, they went over from more or less camouflaged onslaughts on socialism to a frontal attack on it. The Voice of America, the BBC and other radio voices do their best to encourage the counterrevolutionary underground which still persists in Poland, to slander the PZPR and to undermine Polish-Soviet

friendship. The channels of the subversive Radio Free Europe (RFE), that CIA protege which is installed in Munich, are widely used to transmit direct recommendations and instructions to counterrevolutionaries and extremists, explaining how to incite people to violate laws, cause disorganization in economic life, sabotage government measures and terrorize opponents of the counterrevolution. Since 1980 RFE's so-called "research section" has also been systematically preparing secret "analytical surveys" of the situation in Poland which are sent to the U.S. State Department and the CIA.

"We will win the war of ideas!" J. Buckley recently proclaimed, having been appointed by the White House to the post of leader of RFE and its twin, Radio Liberty (RL). It is no secret what kind of "ideas" Mr Buckley has in mind, as he is known for his ultrareactionary views. But it should be noted that an extremely powerful material base has now been created for the attempts by Buckley and his Washington bosses to achieve so-called victories in psychological warfare. The annual RL and RFE budget has reached \$100 million for the first time in their existence. The CIA's Munich subsidiaries are lavishly supplied with sophisticated machinery, the number of their radio transmitters is increasing and their capacities growing and the staff is expanding and "strengthening."

What kind of gentlemen do Washington and the U.S. special services entrust with leading RFE's "Polish section," which now has 150 employees and is one of the radio center's biggest? The section is headed by one (Z. Nayder), a long-standing CIA agent who fled Poland in 1981. His predecessor was the inveterate anticommunist count (Z. Mikhaylovskiy). Before that section was headed by Jan (Novak-Yezeranskiy), who became known as such subtle provocateur that on the CIA's recommendation he was even appointed to a high post in the U.S. National Security Council.

The "Tennis Lovers" Hurry to Warsaw...

Not long ago a sudden epidemic of...tennis fever could be observed among American diplomats accredited to a number of European countries. The interest in this form of sport was so great that about 30 American diplomatic workers dropped everything and hurriedly set off for a tennis tournament then being held in Warsaw. How can such an unexpected attraction toward the Polish tennis courts among representatives of the U.S. foreign policy department be explained? It is not so very difficult to answer this question if you take into account that the transatlantic "fans" with diplomatic passports who came to the Polish capital were not so much passing their time at the tournament as trying to give support through their presence to the counterrevolutionaries, who launched their latest antisocialist sorties at precisely that time....

There is no need to say that any ties between official Western representatives in Warsaw, and diplomats in particular, with the counterrevolutionary underground which operates in the country, adheres to antigovernment positions and tries to undermine the country's existing sociopolitical system are absolutely unlawful

and are against not only Polish laws but generally accepted international norms. Nonetheless a fact is a fact: every time the counterrevolutionaries and extremists kick up their next fuss, it is the U.S. Embassy in Poland which turns out to be fully informed about their plans, and who but American diplomats and journalists are the first to rush to the "scene of the action." This was the case, for instance, in early May, when practically half the U.S. Embassy personnel in Warsaw suddenly left their places of work and scattered through the city in order to "observe" the escapades of extremist and hooligan groups. So it was at the end of August, when not only in Warsaw but in 11 other Polish cities more than 150 foreigners (including 50 Western diplomats) "observed" sorties by extremists trying to create excesses and street disturbances. One Western ambassador even set off ostentatiously on foot toward the region of disturbances: what if someone attacks him in the heat of the moment and violates his diplomatic immunity? What publicity that would be for the ambassador himself, what a sensation for the provocative Western radio voices...!

Poland has been and remains one of the main "targets of activity" by Western special services: suffice it to recall that in the period 1973-1980 Polish military tribunals convicted more than 160 spies and saboteurs and that over a short period of time the Polish authorities were forced to expel from the country dozens of Western correspondents who were involved in matters which had nothing in common with the status of journalist! With the recruitment, training and sending into Poland of espionage and subversive agents running smoothly, the CIA and other Western special services are increasingly frequently turning their gaze toward the reactionary section of the Polish emigre population. The so-called "committee for aid to solidarity" set up in New York in early 1982, which has close links with the U.S. Congress, the CIA and the reactionary chiefs of the American trade union association, the AFL-CIO, is increasingly actively laying claim to the role of the chief anti-Polish, anti-socialist center. It is this "committee" which has elaborated the "recommendations on organizing the resistance movement" and is trying to convey them to Poland.

A book by the well-known Polish journalist and writer M. Reniak entitled "The Confederation for an Independent Poland--Behind the Scenes, Facts, Documents" has recently been published in Warsaw, and shows the true face of yet another emigre hornet's nest hostile to people's Poland--the terrorist organization "free Poland" which has been created in the United States. The ringleader of this center (which, incidentally, is registered by the American Justice Department as...a subsidiary of the Polish emigre government in London!) is one (K. Ganf), a former Gestapo agent who took part in the mass murders of Jews in Poland and Lithuania in 1939-1942. "Free Poland" openly declares that its task is the "struggle against socialism," the organization of provocations at Polish and Soviet diplomatic and other missions in the United States, the sending of anonymous threatening letters to employees of these missions and so forth. The organizers of these provocations are particularly active during periods when in Poland itself the counterrevolutionary underground makes new antisocialist sorties.

The imposition of martial law in Poland, by halting the offensive by counter-revolution, created the conditions for normalizing the situation in the country, and there can be no doubt that this process would have gone considerably more rapidly had it not been for the hostile activity of U.S. and NATO imperialist circles. But the Polish working people, communists and the PZPR leadership are fully determined to defend the gains of socialism and emerge as quickly as possible in the mainstream of development. This determination meets with full support from the USSR and all the fraternal socialist countries.

CSO: 1807/30

INTERNATIONAL

ONUS SEEN ON USSR TO IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH PRC

PM241511 Rome AVANTI in Italian 20 Nov 82 pp 1, 6

[Jiri Pelikan article: "Long March Against Hegemonism"]

[Text] Recently, particularly on the occasion of the Moscow meeting between the Chinese foreign minister and his Soviet counterpart, there has been a great deal of talk about a rapprochement between the Soviet Union and China. Undoubtedly something is happening in relations between these two major countries: the public polemic is becoming attenuated, the Soviets' propagandist attacks are disappearing and a dialogue is being started in preparation for serious negotiations on the accumulated problems of the past 25 years.

This is undoubtedly positive, because the tension between these major powers had repercussions on the international plane and constituted a threat to world peace. But one must be careful in interpreting this new phase in relations between China and the USSR: a sector of the Italian and Western press as a whole portrays this development as a "change" in Chinese policy and as the result of the virtually unilateral initiative of the Soviet leadership group represented first by Brezhnev and now by his successor Andropov.

This interpretation proceeds from a lack of acquaintance with Chinese policy. China has always been in favor of negotiations with the Soviet Union. It was not China that broke off first economic, then political and cultural relations with the USSR. It is enough to remember the Soviet decision, under the Khrushchev administration, to recall all Soviet specialists from China and to cut off almost all economic cooperation. With Brezhnev's advent to power relations between the two giants of the communist camp deteriorated still further with a political and ideological offensive by Moscow against Chinese "deviationism" and growing military pressure along the Soviet-Chinese border, with a massive concentration of Soviet troops, tanks and missiles.

The Chinese leaders, headed by Deng and Hu Yaobang, have for years pursued a two-fold policy: to oppose Soviet hegemonism with the determination to defend their own autonomy and to respond to any Soviet attack with a people's war, and on the other hand to seek negotiations with the USSR based on the principle of equality and reciprocity. The conditions demanded by the Chinese for a dialogue with Moscow were always the same: the withdrawal of Soviet

troops from the Chinese border, along which the USSR has amassed over a million troops. The Chinese leaders over the years argued the need to return to the border situation that existed under Khrushchev, with whom they did not agree on the ideological plane but to whom they grant the merit of not having pursued an aggressive military strategy, which started with Brezhnev's advent to power.

Another Chinese demand was that the Soviet leaders recognize that the present borders between the countries were established on the basis of the diktat of the Russian czars who seized part of Chinese territory. But this demand does not mean that the Chinese want these territories to be returned to China: they only want an acknowledgment of that historical truth, which has a very major significance in the Asian countries.

Last, the Chinese leaders have always stressed the need for the Soviet leadership to abandon its policy of encircling China with the support of Vietnam, Kampuchea and perhaps even India, which is subject to Soviet pressures. Even now little is known about how China contributed to the Vietnamese people's victory for their country's unity and about the fact that China never requested anything in exchange from Vietnam for this assistance. But one can imagine the Chinese leaders' irritation at the hostility that the present Vietnamese leadership groups display toward China, with Moscow's full support, in the past, and at the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, justified by the cruelty of the Pol Pot regime, which the Vietnamese leaders themselves supported even in its declining phase. This is the reason for the Chinese demand, always repeated to the USSR, that Vietnam not be used to encircle China and that there be no support for its plans to form a "greater Indochina" by occupying Kampuchea and Laos and establish satellite regimes of Hanoi's there. It will be seen whether Moscow is willing to force the Vietnamese leaders to change their attitude toward Kampuchea and toward China itself.

Last, there remains the enigma of Afghanistan—very important to the Chinese, but equally important to the Soviets, who fell in to a Vietnam-style trap: they cannot be defeated by the Afghan guerrillas but neither can they win, and find themselves involved in a war of attrition that they have never before experienced and that presents unpredictable consequences. There are indications that Moscow is beginning to realize that this is a blind alley and that it is trying to find a way out of there without losing face. Andropov himself met on the occasion of Brezhnev's funeral not only with the Afghan Quisling Karmal but also with Pakistani President Zia and with Indira Gandhi, who have a direct interest in the peaceful solution of the Afghan problem. That something is happening within the Soviet leadership is confirmed by a comment from PRAVDA Editor Afanasyev, who revealed in a conversation with Japanese guests that "the Afghan problem could not be resolved in military terms." This seems like an acknowledgment of the failure of the Soviet army's intervention, though it would be premature to interpret this observation as an opinion of the Soviet leadership.

Nevertheless, if the Soviets are prepared to reconsider their policy in Afghanistan, the chief reason for this change remains the Afghan people's tough and permanent resistance to the Soviet invasion and international

solidarity with it. This is why it is still our duty to support the Afghan resistance both morally and materially.

These are the conditions for the change in relations between the USSR and China. The Chinese leaders still regard the United States and the Soviet Union as imperialist states trying to impose their hegemony on other peoples. But they believe that whereas the United States is defending its past gains and is on the defensive, the USSR is continually expanding and trying to gain ground so as to achieve a division of the world from a position of strength. For the Chinese, the principal threat therefore comes from Moscow, though they cannot underestimate the Taiwan lobby, which now involves many U.S. and Western politicians and businessmen. As socialists, we oppose any attempt, albeit camouflaged, to introduce the "policy of the two Chinas," because we believe that the Chinese people are entitled to live united in the same homeland.

Within this context one can expect no rapid change in relations between the USSR and China, but rather a very lengthy and complex dialogue on all these problems. The only solution for the new CPSU leader is to adopt toward China the same attitude that was adopted toward Yugoslavia, that is, to acknowledge that China is a socialist country, but very different from the others, and entitled to pursue its own foreign policy entirely independently. There is now no prospect of a Chinese return to Soviet hegemony. Any such dreams will be dashed again.

This is confirmed by the appointment as the new foreign minister of Wu Xueqian, an old friend of mine and long one of the closest aides of CPC Secretary General Hu Yaobang, who fully supports the dual line of negotiations based on the principles of equality and at the same time determined opposition to any form of Soviet hegemonism.

CSO: 3528/44

NATIONAL

DAYS OF SOVIET LITERATURE HELD IN VILNIUS

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 12 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[EL'TA communique: "A Great and Joyous Festival"]

[Excerpts] The friendship of nations is an achievement of the Great October. A resonant chord of this friendship and a genuine festival of socialist culture is the Days of Soviet Literature being celebrated in Soviet Lithuania in honor of the 60th Anniversary of the USSR. Vilnius has become the rallying point of representatives of multinational literature--people depicting the magnificent panorama of the Fatherland's feats of labor and presenting in their work the image of our contemporary, the builder of communism, who came here from all nooks and crannies of our unencompassable homeland.

On 11 October the Days of Soviet Literature in the Lithuanian SSR, devoted to the 60th Anniversary of the USSR, were ceremonially inaugurated at the State Academic Theatre of the Opera and Ballet, Lithuanian SSR.

The members of the presidium are the comrades: P. Grishkyavichus, A. Barkauskas, R. Songayla, N. Dybenko, V. Astrauskas, A. Barauskas, K. Kayris, V. Sakalauskas, L. Shepetis, V. Mikuchyauskas, Yu. Petkyavichyus, and P. Shileykis; the deputy chairmen of the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet L. Dirzhinskayte and E. Mezhelaitis; the Deputy Chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers A. Chesnavichus; and participants in the Days--delegations from all the fraternal republics, and from Moscow and Leningrad, headed by Yu. Surovtsev, secretary of the Board of Union of USSR Writers, along with litterateurs, artists and writers.

The ceremonial soiree was inaugurated by L. Shepetis, chairman of the organizing commission for conducting Days of Soviet Literature in the Lithuanian SSR and secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

He declared: "In the capital of Soviet Lithuania--Vilnius--a major festival of the culture and friendship of nations, the Days of Soviet Literature, devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has commenced.

"It is gratifying to note that our visitors include well-known writers from Moscow and all the Union republics and many autonomous republics. We cordially greet you all, honored guests!"

A meeting [with the delegates] was held at the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, during which Pyatras Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, familiarized the guests with the achievements of Soviet Lithuania within the family of the fraternal peoples of the USSR.

The republic party organization has always been attaching great importance to working with the creative intelligentsia, to its growing role in our life. We firmly believe that the Days of Soviet Literature in Lithuanian SSR will also contribute to the struggle to translate into reality the plans of our Leninist party.

There is no doubt that, following a good tradition, these Days will become not only a school of brotherhood but also a school of professional mastery of the craft of writing and serve as the momentum for new works. And of course, this will concern the tremendous responsibility of the artist toward his own nation, his participation in the struggle for peace and progress on earth.

In this 60th year of establishment of the USSR L. I. Brezhnev's words on the unity of the Soviet peoples are particularly topical--the unity that provides the basis for the might of the socialist state and the work and political activity of the Soviet people.

"We are the Soviet people"--these proud words are being uttered today by Russians, Ukrainians, Georgians, Lithuanians, Belorussians and Latvians--the representatives of all the nations and nationalities of our great state. "We are the Soviet people"--so say all the citizens of our multinational Homeland. This feeling of unity also permeates the best works of the writers and artists of all the fraternal republics, and is an inexhaustible wellspring of their mutual enrichment.

How can one omit to mention today, as well, that the formation and maturing of Lithuanian Soviet literature and art are inseparably bound to Russian Soviet culture, and to the cultures of the other nations of our country!

Everyone recalls the words uttered from the tribune of the 26th party congress concerning the new tidal wave in the development of Soviet literature and art. That wave has already resulted in quite a few original works produced in all the republics. Yes, precisely, in all the republics including ours. We admit that we are proud of contemporary Lithuanian art culture, with its rich past and strenuous inimitable present, which is well known in our country and increasingly so abroad. Under Soviet rule the translations of books by our writers have reached 46 million copies--more than a million in one year! As for the editions of books by our writers published in our native Lithuanian language, during the same time they aggregated nearly 60 million copies. Could this be even dreamed of by the writer or reader in bourgeois Lithuania where the average book was published in 500 copies?

Soviet multinational literature is now being written in 77 languages of the nations and nationalities of the USSR. This is an unprecedented phenomenon. The world has never before known any other literature whose best creative accomplishments are generated by the talents of writers of such varied nationalities. Their works became accessible to all people in the country chiefly thanks to the Russian language--the language of friendship.

The new tidal wave at present reflects in its tremendous thrust deep processes determining the course of history that are occurring in the awareness of the Soviet nation. These processes, which consolidate the great accomplishments of the party's Leninist nationality policy, mirror the steady growth of the fraternal friendship of all the peoples of our multinational Homeland, as well as the growth of the material and intellectual potential of every republic and, along with this, its maximum utilization for a harmonious development of the entire country.

Lithuanian literature has not been passively entrained in this process. It does not play a neutral role in it. On the contrary, Lithuanian literature actively promotes this process with the force of its ideas and images, inculcating in people a communist world outlook and educating them in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, in the spirit of the proud feeling of belonging to the united and great Soviet Homeland.

The basis of Soviet literature is life itself, the living practice of socialist transformation, the ideals of communism. This inexhaustible wellspring of literature was and remains a mighty prime mover and impetus for the development of all types, genres and styles of artistic creativity. It is precisely on this basis of party-minded and nationality-minded approach that our literature has created a new type of writer, patriot and internationalist whose life, talent, creativity and varied civic activities always belong to the people.

That is why Soviet literature has gained the love and great trust of our readers and enjoys worldwide authority.

The floor was given to Yu. Surovtsev, secretary of the Board of the USSR Writers' Union.

He declared: "The Days of Soviet Literature are a form of contact between writers and the nationwide readership, a form of their living dialogue which has become a praiseworthy tradition in the cultural life of our multinational country. Considerable experience has been gained by the Writers' Union in conducting such Days. But now a new era is coming in Soviet literature and the awareness and hearts of writers are stirred by a new joy, new expectations. And there is plenty to feel stirred about these days!

"The Days of Soviet multinational literature are represented by such a broad variety of writers, writing in so many tongues, by the writers' brigade meeting for the first time in Soviet Lithuania.

"The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on the 60th Anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics states: 'Our union is the embodiment of the ideas of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, the Leninist principles of the nationality policy.' And the unique, great, unified, multinational literature, a literature written in nearly 80 languages, is of a stature equal to such a country.

"It is stirring and inspiring that we have gathered here almost immediately following the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee 'On the Creative Relationship Between Literary and Art Periodicals and the Practice of Building Communism.' This resolution continues and spells out more concretely the party's course regarding the

creative intelligentsia—a course of trust and understanding of the tremendous and irreplaceable educational significance of the work of artists, a course toward stimulating a still greater rise in our responsibility for our labor and imbuing that labor with an even greater profundity of thought, beauty of form, width of horizons, promoting even greater activity in recreating the great laws and depicting the great undercurrents of the ocean of life of the people, that very life which can also be called the practice of building communism.

"As stressed by comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the party Central Committee, at the ceremonies in Baku honoring the award of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR, the educational power of art is not yet being fully exploited. What shall we answer, in order of self-criticism as the phrase goes? We must work better, more responsibly. We should refine the forms of relationships with thought, cultivate practical paths of mirroring the accomplishments, experiences and concerns of the people.

"This is also the reason for the Days of Soviet Literature. We have only started them here in lovely Vilnius. Our hearts already are warmed by our initial—and most pleasant—impressions produced by encounters on Lithuanian soil....

"The party poses to us all the task of promoting the further rapprochement and mutual enrichment of the cultures of the socialist nations, the ideological and political rapprochement of the Soviet multinational society. This task is to be accomplished not only by shoptalk among writers but also by saturating the soul with impressions of life itself, in which the dialectics of the international and the national is realistically mirrored.

"To behold Lithuania, one of the Soviet sisters of our country, and to feel the warmth of the people and their industriousness, is our wish from the very bottom of our heart: we believe in this and do not doubt this."

The friendship of Soviet nations, close ties among fraternal republics, and the unflagging exchange of spiritual and cultural values were the subjects of the speeches by Mustay Karim, secretary of the Board of RSFSR Writers' Union, Winner of the RSFSR State Prize, people's writer of Bashkir ASSR, and Hero of Socialist Labor; the poet I. Drach, winner of the State Prize imeni T. Shevchenko, Ukrainian SSR; A. Mukhtar, secretary of the Board of Uzbek SSR Writers' Union, Winner of the Uzbek SSR State Prize imeni Khamza; N. Gilevich, first secretary of the Board of the Belorussian SSR Writers' Union, Winner of the Belorussian SSR State Prize imeni Ya. Kupala, poet and literary critic; and I. Ziyedoyans, people's poet of Latvian SSR, Winner of the State Prize and Komsomol Prize of the Latvian SSR.

1386

CSO: 1800/94

NATIONAL

TEXT AND AMENDMENTS OF 1960 LAW ON BORDER PROTECTION

Text of 1960 Law

Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK in Russian No 34 (1018), 1960 pp 747-756

[Text of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree 324: "On the Ratification of the Statute on the Protection of the USSR State Border"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

1. That the Statute on the Protection of the USSR State Border is ratified.
2. That the decree of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of Peoples Commissars of the USSR of 15 June 1927 "On Confirmation of the Statute on Protection of the State Border of the USSR" and the Statute on Protection of the State Borders of the USSR (Collected Laws of the USSR, 1927, No 62, Articles 624 and 625) are considered nullified.

[signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, the Kremlin, 5 August 1960

Statute on the Protection of the USSR State Border

I. General Provisions

Article 1. The state border of the USSR is a line establishing the limits of the land and water territory of the USSR. The vertical plane which transects this line is the boundary of the air space and the subsoil of the USSR.

Article 2. The state border of the USSR is established by decisions of the supreme organs of state authority of the USSR and by agreements which are in force between the USSR and other states.

The contour of the state border over land is established by descriptive protocols and other documents of demarcation.

Article 3. Coastal maritime waters to a width of 12 nautical miles, calculated from the line of low tide both at the mainland as well as around islands, or from the line which is the outer limit of the internal maritime waters of the USSR, are territorial waters of the USSR. In certain cases provided by agreements of the USSR with other states, the width of the territorial waters may be of other dimension.

The line of the outer limit of the territorial waters is the state border of the USSR on the sea.

The maritime state border of the USSR in sectors where the territorial waters of the USSR adjoin the territorial waters of contiguous states is established in accordance with agreements concluded by the USSR with the contiguous states, and in the absence of such agreements, in accordance with accepted principles of international practice between states, or along a straight line connecting the terminal points of the land border at the sea.

Article 4. The internal maritime waters of the USSR comprise:

- a) the waters of ports of the USSR, bounded on the seaward side by the line which passes through the most seaward points of the hydroinstallations and other port structures;
- b) the waters of gulfs, bays, inlets and coastal lakes, the shores of which belong entirely to the USSR, to a straight line running from shore to shore at that place where is first formed one or several openings from the seaward side, if the width of each of these does not exceed 24 nautical miles;
- c) the waters of gulfs, bays, inlets and coastal lakes, seas and straits which historically belong to the USSR.

Article 5. The state border of the USSR on navigable border rivers is set at the center of the main channel or thalweg of the river or at the center of the main branch; and on border lakes, at the center of the lake or along a straight line connecting the terminal points of the land border at the shores of the lake. The state border, when running along a river or lake, is not shifted either when the contour of the shores or the water level changes, or when the course of the river digresses to either side, unless otherwise provided by agreements of the USSR with other states.

Article 6. The state border of the USSR is clearly marked by visible border markers (border posts, pyramids, mounds, trenches, buoys, fixed beacons, etc.).

The line of the outer limit of the territorial waters of the USSR may in certain places be marked for orientation purposes by buoys and stakes.

II. System of Administration of the State Border

Article 7. The system of administration of the state border (procedures for crossing the border, maintenance of border markers, work operations on the border, etc.) is established by laws of the USSR with contiguous states.

Article 8. In the interests of protection of the state border on the land and water territory of the USSR, in necessary instances a border zone and border strip are established by the Council of Ministers USSR or, upon its instructions, by the Councils of Ministers of the union and autonomous republics.

A border zone is established, as a rule, within the territorial limits of the rayon or city, or the rural or village Soviet of Workers Deputies, adjacent to the state border. The border zone, where established, also includes the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR and the Soviet portion of the waters of border rivers and lakes. In the border zone, a particular system of administration is applied.

The width of the border strip may not exceed 2 kilometers from the line of the state border on land or from the shores of border rivers and lakes. Within the limits of this strip adequate systems of restrictions are applied by the Border Troops.

The Soviet portion of border rivers and lakes, as well as islands belonging to the USSR on these rivers and lakes, are under the exclusive control of the Border Troops.

Article 9. On certain sectors of the internal maritime and territorial waters of the USSR, by decision of the competent agencies, areas may be established in which navigation by ships, anchorage, and marine industry are permanently or temporarily prohibited. The establishment of such areas is reported in the "Notices to Navigators" [Izveshcheniya moreplavatelyam].

Article 10. Entry within the limits of a border zone by persons who are not permanent residents of this zone is prohibited without authorization by agencies of the militia, in the absence of other established procedure.

Entry and residence in the border strip is permitted only on authorization of the Border Troops.

Article 11. Passage of persons across the state border of the USSR is granted only upon evidence of official documents, drawn up in the proper form, authorizing entry within the limits of the USSR or departure from the USSR, and is effected at places where check points [kontrol'no-propusknoy punkt, KPP] of the Border Troops are located.

Control of the transfer of written materials and printed publications across the border is also executed at the check points.

Article 12. The passage of freight and other goods and valuables, as well as diplomatic mail, across the state border of the USSR, is performed by customs establishments in conformance with the Customs Code of the USSR and with special instructions.

Agricultural and wood products, plants, animals and birds, and products of animal origin are subject to medical, veterinary and phytological control, in addition to customs control.

Article 13. By agreement with contiguous states, simplified procedures may be established for the passage of persons and accompanying freight and other goods and valuables across the state border of the USSR. Such passage may be accomplished both at check points and at other places as agreed with the contiguous states.

Article 14. Rail, water, air, automotive and other transportation across the state of the USSR is accomplished in accordance with laws in force and agreements of the USSR with other states.

Transport conveyances, with the exception of air transports, are granted passage across the border at border check points, whereas aircraft of all types cross the border at established places (air gateways). Departures of all aircraft from the territory of the USSR, as well as the landing of aircraft after crossing the state border on flights into the USSR, are authorized only at airfields at which check points exist. Other procedures with respect to overflights and landings by aircraft are permitted only by special authorization of the competent agencies.

Article 15. Foreign nonmilitary vessels enjoy the right of peaceful passage over the territorial waters of the USSR. Peaceful passage is considered to mean navigation across the territorial waters for the purpose of transiting them without entering the internal maritime waters, or for the purpose of entering the internal maritime waters or exiting the internal maritime waters to the open sea. A passage is considered peaceful if the vessel follows the customary route of navigation or a route recommended by the competent agencies, with observance of the established system of procedure and in places where there are no areas closed to navigation, as reported in the "Notices to Navigators."

The schedule of ports, harbors and roadsteads open to foreign ships, and the procedures for putting into them and lying over, for performing cargo and passenger operations, for communications between ship and shore, for visits ashore by personnel of the ships crews, for visits aboard such ships by persons not belonging to the ships crews, and other matters relative to calls by foreign nonmilitary vessels in the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR, are regulated by laws of the USSR and the union republics and by special regulations and instructions issued by the competent agencies and published in the "Notices to Navigators" and other official publications.

Article 16. Foreign military vessels transit the territorial waters and enter the internal maritime waters of the USSR by prior authorization of the Government of the USSR under procedures provided by the regulations on calls by foreign military vessels in the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR, published in the "Notices to Navigators."

Foreign submarines authorized to visit the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR must remain solely in surfaced condition.

Article 17. Foreign military and nonmilitary vessels, while calling in the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR, are required to comply with the navigation, radiotelegraph, port, customs, sanitary and other regulations on navigation and visits in these waters.

Article 18. Foreign nonmilitary vessels suffering disaster, if compelled to noncompliance with the regulations on peaceful passage across the territorial waters of the USSR, are required to communicate immediately concerning such cause to the nearest Soviet port. The transmission of false disaster signals for the purpose of illegal entry in the territorial waters of the USSR or layover in these waters is considered a violation of the state border of the USSR. Ships transmitting such signals are liable to detention.

Article 19. Operations in marine industry (fishing, catching of crabs, hunting for marine animals, and any other industry) in the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR by foreign vessels is prohibited except in cases when such industry is authorized by agreements of the USSR with the states in question. It is likewise forbidden to foreign vessels to conduct hydrographic and research activities in the aforementioned waters.

Foreign vessels which violate the above provisions, or which, although having authorization with respect to marine industry, proceed in violation of established regulations, are liable to detention, and persons guilty of the violation are held answerable in conformance with the laws of the USSR and the union republics.

Article 20. Shipping, fishing, timber floating, water use and the construction of various hydroinstallations on border rivers and lakes are performed and regulated on the basis of agreements of the USSR with contiguous states. In the absence of such agreements, shipping, fishing, timber floating and water use in the Soviet portion of the waters of border rivers and lakes is permitted on the basis of regulations established by the competent agencies with the concurrence of the Border Troops. In the same manner, the erection of various hydroinstallations, which do not alter the water system of the river, is authorized.

Article 21. The sending of any form and mail (letters, printed matter, parcels, etc.) across the state border of the USSR is performed in compliance with the requirements of the Customs Code of the USSR and in accordance with agreements of the USSR and other states on the exchange of mail.

Article 22. International telephone and telegraph communications across the state border of the USSR, the inspection and repair of lines used in such communications, as well as the construction, repair and operation of gas, oil and electric power lines which cross the border, are conducted in conformance with laws in force and agreements of the USSR with other states.

Article 23. Customs, medical and sanitary, veterinary, and phytological control at the state border of the USSR are executed by the respective agencies of the Ministries of Internal Trade, Health, and Agriculture, and at border railroad stations medical and sanitary control is executed by the Ministry of Railroads, according to laws in force and agreements of the USSR with other states. The above-named ministries, with the concurrence of the Border Troops, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and other interested authorities, issue regulations binding on all for the execution of customs, medical and sanitary, veterinary, and phytological control.

For the performance of these functions, customs establishments and veterinary and sanitary-quarantine points are organized, which are stationed at points where Border Troops check points are located.

In the event of the appearance of a threatened spread of particularly dangerous infections on the territory of the USSR or of a contiguous state, on the decision of the competent agencies the border in the threatened sectors may be temporarily closed and quarantine of persons, animals, freight, household goods, passenger belongings, and other materials may be instituted.

Article 24. To ensure fulfillment of agreements in matters pertaining to the system of administration of the state border, cooperation in the fulfillment of other agreements of the USSR with contiguous countries on border matters, and settlement of border incidents arising on the state border of the USSR, border representatives of the USSR (border commissars, authorized border agents, and deputies and assistants to them) are designated from the officer personnel of the Border Troops.

Border representatives of the USSR are governed in their work by the laws of the USSR, by agreements of the USSR with other states on border matters, and by special instructions.

Questions not settled by the border representatives are referred for resolution to diplomatic channels.

Article 25. In sectors of the state border of the USSR where border representatives are not specially designated, their functions are performed by the commanders of Border Troops units [chasti], acting on the basis of special instructions.

Article 26. The following are considered to be violators of the state border of the USSR:

- a) persons who cross (on foot, by conveyance or air travel) or attempt to cross the state border at points not established for border crossing, or at established crossing points by illegal means;
- b) persons who violate the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR, as well as the Soviet portion of the waters of border rivers and lakes, aboard water craft or by swimming, if they illegally enter these waters or illegally attempt to depart beyond their limits;
- c) foreign military and nonmilitary vessels entering the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR, as well as the Soviet portion of the waters of border rivers and lakes, in violation of the established regulations on entry;
- d) aircraft which cross the boundary of the air space of the USSR, if they do not have authorization from the competent Soviet agencies for flying across the border and over the land or water territory of the USSR, or which, although having such authorization, fly across the border at other than the established place or in violation of the altitude [prescribed].

Article 27. Persons who violate or attempt to violate the state border of the USSR, and persons who send or attempt to send across the state border of the USSR articles, materials, currency, and valuables for which entry or exit is prohibited, as well as their accomplices, are liable to arrest and prosecution in accordance with laws of the USSR and the union republics.

Article 28. Captains of Soviet ships which navigate the border waters who permit persons, neither members of their crews nor passengers, aboard such ships illegally, bear responsibility in such cases.

III. Procedures in Protection of the State Border of the USSR

Article 29. The Border Troops are charged with the protection of the land and maritime state border of the USSR, and the Air Defense (PVO) Troops, the boundary of the air space of the USSR.

In the performance of duties in protection of the state border of the USSR, the Border Troops and PVO Troops are governed by laws in force of the USSR and the union republics, by agreements of the USSR with other states, by appropriate orders, instructions and directives, as well as by the regulations of the Armed Forces of the USSR.

Article 30. In the protection of the state border of the USSR, the Border Troops and, in appropriate instances, the PVO Troops perform the following functions:

- a) repel armed incursions into Soviet territory by military formations and groups, and protect the border population and socialist and personal property against criminal encroachment;
- b) refuse passage (on foot, by conveyance or flight) across the state border in other than established places or by illegal means;
- c) apprehend violators of the state border;
- d) conduct, at established points, the clearances of persons intending to cross the state border;
- e) ensure the preservation of border markers and upkeep of the line of the state border of the USSR;
- f) regulate, in conjunction with agencies of the militia, the observance of regulations in the system of administration of the border;
- g) cooperate with agencies responsible for the supervision of fisheries in protecting the maritime and river resources of the USSR against plunder by ships not authorized to conduct operations or operating in the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR and the Soviet portion of the waters of border rivers and lakes in violation of established regulations;

h) oversee the adherence by all ships to the regulations on navigation within the limits of the territorial and internal waters of the USSR, as reported in the "Notices to Navigators."

Article 31. Within the limits of the border zone, of the border strip or administrative areas adjacent to the state border, the Border Troops have the right:

- a) to station border details and establish road barriers and to move about in the pursuit and apprehension of violators of the state border in any part of the terrain. The pursuit of violators of the state border may also be conducted beyond the limits of the said areas, zone, or strip, on the territory of the USSR;
- b) to accompany trains and other transport conveyances with special border details;
- c) to inspect documents carried by persons found in the border zone and border strip and, in the pursuit of and search for border violators, even beyond their limits;
- d) to apprehend and transfer to agencies of the militia for prosecution persons who violate regulations of the system of border administration;
- e) to restrict temporarily the execution of various work operations directly at the border, with the exception of operations of the Ministry of Defense USSR, projects of national importance, and operations related to the combating of natural calamities (floods, earthquakes, fires, etc.);
- f) to utilize existing telephone and telegraph lines of the Ministry of Communications USSR and other ministries and authorities, in the investigation and apprehension of border violators, under conditions agreed to by the local agencies of such ministries and authorities.

Article 32. In cases of violation of the state border the Border Troops have the rights of investigative agencies, and in necessary instances execute search operations and conduct investigative actions of an urgent character, including inspection, search, seizure, examination, apprehension and interrogation of border violators and their accomplices, and interrogation of witnesses, being governed in such actions by the laws of criminal prosecution.

Article 33. On the border strip the Border Troops are authorized to install special barriers, to build roads, bridges, dams, and masonry and other structures necessary to the functions of the Border Troops, to cut clearings in timber with the concurrence of agencies of the lumber industry and to clear brush, canes and grasses.

Article 34. On protected seacoasts and shores of border rivers and lakes, in the interest of protection of the border and with consideration for the economic needs of kolkhozes, enterprises and the local population, the Border Troops are authorized to prohibit;

- a) departure from the shore by ships and any sailing craft, and mooring at the shore at other than the established places or without proper authorization;
- b) the operation of lights or kindling of fires on the shore which may be interpreted as beacons or signal lights for ships;
- c) the transmission of signals to ships without express right or in violation of established regulations, with the exception of signals reporting disasters at sea;
- d) movement along the shore or on ice when not on roads and paths established for this purpose.

Article 35. Ships and other Border Troops craft, within the limits of the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR and the Soviet portion of the waters of border rivers and lakes, are authorized in cases of necessity to navigate at night without regulation lights. In such cases the commanders of said ships are required to take necessary measures to prevent collision with other vessels.

Article 36. Within the limits of the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR and the Soviet portion of the waters of border rivers and lakes, with respect to foreign nonmilitary vessels, the Border Troops (ships and other craft) have the right:

- a) to request the vessel to show its national flag, if not flying, and to conduct interrogation as to the purpose of its entry in such waters;
- b) to request the vessel to change course, if proceeding in an area permanently or temporarily closed to navigation, proceeding in the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR or in the Soviet portion of the waters of border rivers and lakes on other than the established channel or recommended course, drifting, lying at anchor, or failing to respond to signals of interrogation or for changing course, and in all other cases when a ship is found in said waters in violation of the regulations established by this Statute or, if in such waters legally, violates the system of procedures for visiting in these waters.

Inspection of a ship includes checking of ship's documents, navigation documents, documents pertaining to crew, passengers and cargo, and in necessary cases, of the ship's compartments.

In cases when inspection establishes that the vessel is not liable for detention, it may be requested to depart the waters of the USSR;

- d) to station aboard the vessel, in necessary cases, a border detail to accompany the vessel into port or from port to the line marking the outer limit of the territorial waters of the USSR;

e) to remove from the vessel and arrest persons committing criminal offenses and liable for criminal prosecution according to the laws of the USSR and the union republics, and to transfer them to the appropriate agencies. These measures may not be employed with respect to persons aboard foreign vessels proceeding through the territorial waters of the USSR for offense committed by them prior to the entry of the vessel in the territorial waters, and if the vessel, in departing a foreign port, restricts itself to passage across the territorial waters without entering the internal maritime waters;

f) to pursue and detain a vessel which violates the state border of the USSR. If pursuit is begun within the territorial or internal maritime waters of the USSR and is maintained uninterruptedly, the Border Troops have the right to pursue even on the open sea until the entry of such vessel in its own or in foreign territorial waters.

With respect to foreign military vessels, the provisions of this article do not apply, special regulations being in force.

Article 37. Any foreign nonmilitary vessel found within the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR and the Soviet portion of the waters of border rivers and lakes may be detained by ships and other craft of the Border Troops and escorted to the nearest port or dock, in the following circumstances:

a) if the vessel is discovered in areas permanently or temporarily closed to navigation, as reported in the "Notices to Navigators";

b) when the vessel discharges or takes on persons, or unloads or takes on cargo, at places other than those established for this purpose, and if such operations are performed without authorization by the competent agencies;

c) when the ship is illegally engaged in maritime or river industry or hydrographic and research activity in the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR and in the Soviet portion of the waters of border rivers and lakes;

d) premeditated damage by crew members of such vessels to installations intended as barriers to navigation and to communications cables and other underwater and surface installations belonging to the USSR;

e) when the captain of the vessel fails to produce the prescribed ship's cargo documents;

f) refusal of the vessel to adhere to the instructions of the proper authorities of the USSR;

g) in all other cases, when a vessel is found in the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR or the Soviet portion of the waters of border rivers and lakes in violation of the regulations established by this Statute or, if in such waters legally, violates the system of procedures for visiting in those waters.

Article 38. A report is prepared concerning the inspection or detention of a vessel, which is signed by the commander of the ship or other craft of the Border Troops and by the captain of the searched or detained vessel. The report is prepared in the Russian language. If the captain of the searched or detained vessel demands to be given a copy of the report, such copy must be immediately provided. If the situation prevents immediate delivery of a copy of the report, it is sent to the address indicated by the captain of the searched vessel.

In the event of the detention of a vessel, all ship's and cargo documents are obtained from the captain, and an inventory of them compiled. The documents are fastened together, tied, and sealed by the commander of the ship or other Border Troops craft and by the captain of the detained vessel, and are attached to the report.

If the captain of the searched or detained vessel considers the actions of the commander of the ship or other Border Troops craft to be incorrect, or does not agree to the contents of the report, he may enter in any language an exception in the report itself or in a separate document attached to the report. Should the captain refuse to sign the report, a corresponding note is made in the report.

Article 39. The Border Troops and PVO Troops carrying out the defense of the state border of the USSR employ weapons for repelling armed incursions into Soviet territory, and have the right to employ weapons against violators of the state border of the USSR on land, on water, and in the air, in cases when halting of the violation or apprehension of the violators cannot be accomplished by other means, or in response to the use of force on the part of the violators.

Article 40. Local organs of authority and leaders of state, cooperative and other public organizations are required to give every assistance to the Border Troops in the protection of the state border of the USSR.

For assistance in protection of the border, the Border Troops, in cooperation with local Soviet agencies, may recruit on a voluntary basis Soviet citizens residing in border population centers, primarily volunteer people's guards, membership in the staffs of which includes representatives of local organs of the KGB and of the Border Troops.

[signed] M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Amendment on Delineation of Territorial Waters

Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK in Russian No 24 (1578), 1971 p 315

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree 254 "On Introducing Amenements to the Statute on the Protection of the USSR State Border"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

To set forth the first part of Article 3 of the Statute on the Protection of the USSR State Border, confirmed by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree of 5 August 1960 (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK No 34 (1018), 1960 pp 747-756) as follows:

"Coastal maritime waters to a width of 12 nautical miles, calculated from the line of low tide at the mainland as well as around islands, or from the line of the outer limit of the internal maritime waters of the USSR; but in those places where the coastline is deeply indented and irregular or where there is a chain of islands along the coast and in direct proximity to it, calculated from a straight baseline connecting the corresponding points; are territorial waters of the USSR. The geographic coordinates, through which the straight baselines used to calculate the width of the territorial waters of the USSR pass, are confirmed according to the procedure established by the USSR Council of Ministers. In certain cases provided for by agreements of the USSR with other states the width of territorial waters may be otherwise."

[signed] N. Podgornyy, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, the Kremlin, 10 June 1971

Ratification of Decree

Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK in Russian No 48 (1602), 1971 p 684

[USSR Law 471 "On the Ratification of the Decrees of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Introducing Certain Amendments and Addenda to Existing USSR Legislation"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

To ratify the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees:

Of 10 June 1971 "On Introducing Amendments to the Statute on the Protection of the USSR State Border";

[signed] N. Podgornyy, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, the Kremlin, 26 November 1971

Amendment on Detention of Border Violators

Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK in Russian No 6 (1612), 1972 pp 81-82

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree 52: "On Introducing Amendemnts and Addenda to the Statute on the Protection of the USSR State Border"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

To introduce to Article 31 of the Statute on the Protection of the USSR State Border, ratified by the Decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium of 5 August 1960 (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK No 34 (1018), 1960 pp 747-756), the following amendments and addenda:

1. To set forth point "d" in the following version:

"d) to detain and transfer to the corresponding organs for prosecution persons who violate regulations of the system of border administration. The detention of such persons for purposes of clarification of the circumstances of the violations of law committed by them may be for a period of up to 3 days with a report to the prosecutor; but if they have no identification documents, for a period of up to 10 days with the permission of the prosecutor. Foreign citizens who have illegally crossed the USSR state border, when a decision has been made in accordance with the established procedure to transfer them to the border authorities of neighboring states, may be detained with the permission of the prosecutor. Foreign citizens who have illegally crossed the USSR state border, when a decision has been made in accordance with the established procedure to transfer them to the border authorities of neighboring states, may be detained with the permission of the prosecutor for the time necessary for their transfer."

2. To add to the article points "c¹" and "d¹" consisting as follows:

"c¹) to invite citizens to explain the circumstances of the violation of the regulations of the system of border administration";

"d¹) to carry out personal examination of persons detained in connection with violation of the regulations of the system of border administration and examination of possessions found with them with a report about this to the prosecutor."

3. To add to the article a second part consisting as follows:

"In every case in which a person is detained, in which a personal examination of a person detained is carried out, or in which an examination of possessions found with him is carried out, a record of the proceedings shall be made."

[signed] N. Podgornyy, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, the Kremlin, 3 February 1972

Ratification of Amendment

Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK in Russian No 39 (1645), 1972 p 578

[USSR Law 351: "On the Ratification of the Decrees of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Introducing Certain Amendments and Addenda to Existing USSR Legislation"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

To ratify the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees: of 3 February 1972 "On Introducing Amendments and Addenda to the Statute on the Protection of the USSR State Border"]

[signed] N. Podgornyy, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, the Kremlin, 20 September 1972

New Law Promulgated 1982

[Editorial Report] A new "Law on the USSR State Border" was enacted by the November 1982 session of the USSR Supreme Soviet to replace the above Statute on the Protection of the USSR State Border. For the text of the new law, as published in Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 26 November 1982, see the FBIS Soviet Union DAILY REPORT for 2 December 1982 pp P2-P15, under the headline "Further Material on Supreme Soviet Session" and the subhead "IZVESTIYA Publishes Law."

CSO: 1807/36

REGIONAL

KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDUM MEETS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 82 p 1

[Article: "In the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] A meeting of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held on 15 October. The report of T. N. Kurganskiy, chairman of the ispolkom of the Taldy-Kurgan Oblast council of people's deputies, concerning the fulfillment by the oblast's councils of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Further Improving the Role of the Councils of People's Deputies in Economic Construction" was heard during it. During the meeting, the improvement of the coordination and monitoring functions of the councils in the struggle to successfully fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the 15th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress and the economic and social development plans, to implement the Food Program which has been outlined by the party, and to organize the socialist competition to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a fitting manner, was pointed out.

These questions are regularly examined during the sessions and meetings of the ispolkoms and permanent commissions of the councils. The organization of the checking on their execution is being improved.

At the same time, the Supreme Soviet Presidium pointed out existing shortcomings in the work of the oblast councils to direct economic construction and required the ispolkom of the Taldy-Kurgan Oblast council to provide for a further improvement in the role of rayon, city, settlement, and rural councils of people's deputies in implementing economic and social development tasks; organizing the accurate work of all links in the agro-industrial complex; increasing the construction rates of housing, schools, hospitals, and children's preschool establishments; expanding the production of consumer goods; and improving the activity of industrial enterprises and personal services.

A. S. Yeremenko, chairman of the ispolkom of the Semipalatinsk Oblast council of peoples deputies, reported on the status of the work to insure the observance of socialist laws, to strengthen law and order, and to increase the role of the community in this important task.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium examined the question of the fulfillment of legislative requirements and the recommendations of the permanent commissions of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet by the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Consumer Services. V. F. Zhigalov, first deputy minister, presented the report, and P. V. Savel'yev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Permanent Commission for Housing and Personal Services, read a communication.

During the discussion, it was pointed out that -- along with some successes-- there are serious shortcomings in the work of personal services enterprises. The existing material and technical capabilities for expanding in every way possible the types of services and improving their quality, especially in the rural area, are not being satisfactorily used.

Many personal services enterprises regularly do not fulfill the assigned quotas, slowly incorporate advanced service methods which are handy for the population, poorly struggle to increase work standards, and tolerate numerous cases of low quality and the failure to observe the periods for fulfilling orders.

In the decree which was adopted, the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium required the republic's Ministry of Consumer Services and the local councils of people's deputies to more effectively and in a business like manner solve the questions concerning the maximum satisfaction of the population's needs, timely react to the worker's proposals and comments, and persistently struggle for a steady improvement in production standards and the quality of services.

Other matters were also examined.

8802

CSO: 1830/42

REGIONAL

UKRAINE WRITERS NOTE FAILINGS, PLEDGE GREATER EFFORTS

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 14 Sep 82 p 2

[Round-table discussion organized by RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA, with proceedings reported by Ya. Hoyan and V. Minchenko: "Serving Party and People"]

[Text] The highest aim of Soviet literature is to listen to the revolution in people's destinies and to achieve embodiment of the ideas of October.

For Soviet writers the question of the social role of literature is determined within the framework of Soviet tradition, which has made its presence evident in the finest works of the artistic genius of our people. During the year of the first Russian revolution, when the task of fighting for political and social freedom arose in a practical way, the following prophetic words by Lenin rang out: "The cause of literature should become a part of the overall cause of the proletariat." These words continue to live today, in reality, in the wonderful transmutations of literary creation, in a unity of ideological and organizational work.

Tasks of great importance face writers today, when our country is preparing to celebrate the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR. Occupying the forward outposts of life, writers perform a truly historic mission, which cannot help but engender a strong feeling of civic responsibility for their own writings and for those of their fellow writers. Demands of an even greater measure of this responsibility are advanced before arts of the word by the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On Creative Links Between Literary-Artistic Journals and the Practical Business of Building Communism," which is a new confirmation of the party's Leninist course of policy in the area of cultural development, and literature in particular. This party document is a program of activity for our writers, in conformity with the time, and a logical continuation of the high demands on literature stated at the 26th CPSU Congress.

How in light of these demands can we do a better job in the activities of the Union of Writers of the Ukraine and its publications,

so that these activities are carried out in the closest link with the practical business of building communism? By what means, methods and ways can we best implement the demands of the party decree and further develop the constructive force of a vigorous position toward life by the masters of the pen in matters pertaining to the entire nation? Pondering these questions, a dialogue was conducted by the participants in the RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA round-table discussion.

Participants in the discussion included Borys Oliynyk, secretary of the board of the Union of Writers of the USSR and the Ukraine, deputy to the UkSSR Supreme Soviet, and secretary of the party committee of the Kiev organization of the SPU [Union of Writers of the Ukraine]; Leonid Novychenko, corresponding member of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences; Lyubomyr Dmyterko, secretary of the board of the Union of Writers of the UkSSR and editor in chief of the journal VITCHYZNA; Anatoliy Moroz, secretary of the board of the Union of Writers of the UkSSR; Yuriy Mushketyk, secretary of the board of the Union of Writers of the UkSSR and first secretary of the board of the Kiev organization of the SPU; Yakiv Bash and Oleksandr Il'chenko, members of the presidium of the Union of Writers of the Ukraine; Oleksiy Vusyk, deputy secretary of the party bureau of the Dnepropetrovsk Writers' Organization; Gennadiy Golovin, secretary of the board of the Donetsk Writers' Organization; Volodymyr Drozd, secretary of the board of the Kiev organization of the SPU; Mykola Oliynyk, secretary of the party bureau of the creative association of prose writers of the Kiev Writers' Organization; poets and prose writers Volodymyr Brovchenko, Borys Paliychuk, Serhiy Plachynda, Mykola Rud', Viktor Sokolov, Naum Tykhyy; Valeriy Trypachuk, secretary of the party bureau of the Lvov Writers' Organization and chief of the public topics department of the journal ZHOVTEN'; Petro Uhlyarenko, secretary of the party bureau of the Transcarpathian Writers' Organization; Ivan Tsyupa, chairman of the sketches and public topics commission of the SPU; and Yuriy Yarmysh, editor in chief of RADUHA.

A Guide to Action

"We writers are the party's ideological warriors," stated BORYS OLIYNYK, commencing the writers' round-table dialogue. "Our hearts belong to the party, and we appreciate its constant concern for the development of literature and the arts. The CPSU Central Committee decree on creative ties between literary-artistic journals and the practical business of building communism has become a phenomenon in this country's intellectual and political life. All of us -- the presidium, secretariat and board of the Union of Writers, its oblast and party organizations, the editorial boards of journals, and publishing houses -- I repeat, all of us and each writer in particular -- accept it as a guide to action. The decree stresses that editorial boards and party organizations of journals, as well as activist writers are called upon to work with a greater measure of responsibility.

"What is presently being done in the Union of Writers to carry out this demand? I shall mention work done by Communist writers. Party meetings have been held in all writers' organizations, creative associations, and journal editorial offices, at which the CPSU Central Committee decree was extensively and vigorously discussed. Journal primary party organizations play an extremely important role in the literary process, as the decree emphasizes. Journal editorial boards together with party organizations have devised, examined and approved tactical and strategic plans for implementing the decree. Similar measures have been specified by the secretariat of the board and oblast organizations of the Union as well as party bureaus.

"Alongside the party demandingness and frankness of the decree, I would also like to emphasize such a trait and spirit of the decree as extraordinary benevolence toward writers and their work. It directs our attention to matters pertaining to the people and focuses the writer's pen on urgent problems of the moment. Meriting support, for example, is the most recent initiative of the secretariat of the Kiev Organization of the Union of Writers of the Ukraine, which promptly responded to the party's decree, mobilized an entire group of writers and dispatched them to this republic's towns and villages to look for substantial themes and heroes of future works who would portray the national destiny."

YURIY MUSHKETYK: "The Kiev Writers' Organization has certain experience in fruitful cooperation with production workforces. Based precisely on this experience, we dispatched a group of writers to kolkhozes and plants. I must state frankly, however, that some writers did not respond to this measure. Such a position is cause for concern."

BORYS OLIYNYK: "A vigorous attitude toward life is the main trait of a hero in life and also of a hero of literature. We shall discuss this tomorrow at the party committee meeting."

Reflections on Party Committee Decision

On the following day we attended a meeting of the party committee of the Kiev Writers' Organization. The Communists' discussion was animated, and an entire program of activities to implement the CPSU Central Committee decree was ratified. More than 500 writers are working in Kiev -- a powerful intellectual potential. This year alone more than 23,000 get-togethers between writers and workers were held in this republic, 6000 of which were patron get-togethers. The palette of writers' civic and creative activities is rich indeed: get-togethers with youth on Lenin's birthday, Lenin lessons in the schools, series of reader conferences dealing with the books of L. I. Brezhnev, the All-Union Literary-Art Shevchenko Celebration entitled "In a Free, New Family," literary-art celebrations entitled "Feeling of a Unified Homeland" in Chernigov Oblast, "Poetic October" in Cherkassy Oblast, "Sosyura Readings" in Voroshilovgrad Oblast, "The Living Word of Halan" in Lvov Oblast, Ukrainian Literature Days in the brother republics and Soviet Literature Days in the oblasts of the Ukraine, mass literary and author evenings dedicated to the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR, get-togethers at the construction sites of nuclear electric power stations and BAM, with the shepherds of Buryatia

and the oil workers of Tyumen, public affairs commentary in the press, on radio and television, joint annual literary competitions sponsored by the Union of Writers and the newspaper RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA.... Problems of development of activeness on the part of masters of the word should also be addressed by the new literary journal KYIV, which will begin publication at the beginning of this coming year.

Party committee members and secretaries of shop party organizations raised a number of important questions, especially on the need for closer contacts with party committees and management at nuclear electric power stations, improvement and diversification of patron ties, etc. Speaking at the meeting, party committee member Hero of Socialist Labor OLES' HONCHAR stated: "Our Communist dedication and our conscience tell us to live the thoughts of the people. The party places the writer's name high in the people's destiny, in the destiny of the state; people love the lively artistic word, and the party document quite correctly emphasizes the fighting strength and indoctrinational significance of this word. We must carry this word to the people, publicizing and making effective writers' patronage, which is a political matter, and we must appeal for proper action by those local officials, especially at nuclear electric power plant construction sites, who have sometimes neglected to address this form of ideological work. As a member of the editorial board of the journal VITCHYZNA, I believe that we must hold reader conferences in a more substantial manner and more frequently, conferences at which we would hear the living voice of the reader about newly published works."

Obligation of Public Affairs Commentary Writers

"The practical realities of life intrude into our affairs, invade our offices, our jobs, our conscience," stated LYUBOMYR DMYTERKO, continuing the discussion at the get-together in the newspaper offices. "Of course Ukrainian Soviet literature has substantial achievements, and many brilliant pages in its chronicle have been written by the journal VITCHYZNA, which will soon be marking its 50th anniversary. We are proud of the fact that this journal has carried all the volumes of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's reminiscences. This journal has published many interesting and significant works by leading Ukrainian prose writers and poets.

"And we also are aware of the fact that many problems must be resolved and shortcomings overcome in our literature. There still flourishes in prose to a fair extent trivial subject matter and naive gliding across the surface of fact and conflict. Faceless lyric verse has flooded our poetry.

"I want to emphasize fundamentally new demands on social and political commentary regarding the arts. We thoroughly discussed this problem at party meetings at VITCHYZNA and decided, in order to strengthen continuous contacts with workforces, that the journal would establish a literary post in Zhdanov at the construction site of the '3000' mill, and we also assumed a patron position with the Vitchyzna Kolkhoz in Kiev Oblast. Literary-artistic journals should adopt all the experience of the party press in the area of organizing (yes, organizing!) important social and political commentary presentations. It is our

civic obligation to put the entire love of our hearts into works which will become monuments of the people's heroism. Let us think about what the decree says -- 'Indoctrinate working people in a spirit of readiness and willingness to defend the revolutionary achievements of the Soviet people.' A single line, but what a broad field of activity it opens up before all of us, especially in the period of preparation for celebrating the 40th anniversary of the glorious Victory! An editorial board has been established, containing writers who are war veterans; it is readying for publication a small volume of letters written by rank-and-file war veterans. This is an important piece of work; it is a concrete response to the task formulated by Comrade V. V. Shcherbits'kiy during a meeting between leaders of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and government and this republic's artistic intelligentsia."

An Acute Topic

"The party is focusing us on a contemporary problem of extraordinary importance," stated SERHIY PLACHYNDA, continuing the discussion. "Let us direct our attention to what is said about this in the decree: writers' organizations and editorial staffs of literary journals shall help creative workers determine their place and role in implementation of the tasks advanced by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev in his report at this year's May CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

"Let us think about these words -- 'determine their place and role....' It is necessary that publications be able to organize work with social and political affairs writers in such a manner that public affairs writing can work at full effort together with the people. I would like to state one point which must be addressed -- acute subject matter.

"This year's harvest was tough; people worked heroically. Visiting farms, however, we saw how much grain was being lost in the harvest. The main reason for this was the poor agricultural equipment, especially harvesting combines. We must strongly address the question of adjusting relations between the machine builders and rural workers, so that plants bear direct responsibility for the quality of their products.

"Materials dealing with agricultural science and what it is doing for the needs of today's village also lack depth of treatment."

"Acute subject matter -- this also includes instilling the feeling of proprietor of the land," stated IVAN TSYUPA, continuing the subject. "To be masters (what a great civil right this is which is enjoyed by the citizens of our country!) -- means fighting organizational sluggishness. To be masters is to have the ability to respect work time, especially when field work is at full intensity. We take a tour of Poltava Oblast, it is harvest time, and yet in the villages hundreds of people are holding wedding celebrations and standing around idle, while the ears of grain are fairly bursting on the stem. This is contrary to the age-old folk tradition: in all times people celebrated when the grain was in the barn; this is contrary to our ethics and our life. The writer's social and political commentary here should stand guard over each and every working minute and each and every grain. Instill in our children and

young people a sense of proprietorship — let us take this obligation to heart; to be masters is to be concerned about the further social prosperity of the village, supplying the village with natural gas, providing proper road maintenance, and properly caring for and harvesting the fields."

MYKOLA OLIYNYK: "The party teaches us not to bypass acute topics. Here is one: literature can do a great deal to instill in young people a love for the land, for nature, and for rural labor. We, the school, and the family should focus the vision of the younger generation on agriculture, on farming; indoctrinating young people not to be indifferent to matters of concern to the party and people. Our position here should be aggressive. The party press should become more aggressively involved in the literary process. This will help us both in our writing and in our organizational work. I shall also speak about effectiveness of the writings of social and political commentators: we should seek to evoke the proper public response and reaction to them. It is a very good thing that this was emphasized in the decree: the CPSU Central Committee instructed party agencies to respond in a meaningful manner to articles in the literary press and to utilize journal publications more aggressively in ideological work."

"The effectiveness of social and political commentary," stated NAUM TYKHYY, continuing the chain of discussion, "is a question of social resonance. Sometimes much of what social and political writers do, the valuable thoughts and ideas they express remain on paper and are forgotten. This can also be observed, for example in economic work. Our people are innovative. Something new is always being engendered by their initiative, and these new and progressive innovations must be noticed and be given support, as is emphasized in the decree. I believe that it is precisely we writers and social-political commentators who must publicize the experience and know-how of the people, from which nothing should become lost, and we must campaign to secure its implementation."

PETRO UGLYARENKO: "As regards the role of writers in the campaign to adopt the people's experience and know-how, we are faced with another acute problem: the present state of mountain pasturelands. They are an age-old source of milk, meat, and wool in the mountains, as well as livestock fodder. I remember a time when there was a campaign to improve and care for mountain pasturelands; many dissertations were written on this subject. Word did not become deed, however; the mountain pasturelands became less productive, and the number of livestock declined. We were just talking about the writer's view of rural social problems. It is true that the village is improving, that rural construction is in progress, and that people are living well, and that is the way things should be. There are still many people in the village, however, who have made getting rich their aim in life, while nothing binds them to the land. Instilling needs is also an acute topic for us."

OLEKSIY VUSYK: "Here is another view on this problem. We have the beautiful, exemplary village of Vasylivka -- multistory buildings, apartments provided with gas, electricity, and water, and yet the garden plots are at quite some distance from the housing. Does this not disrupt man's constant tie with the land? At writers' organization party meetings we discussed our writing agreement with the working people of Krinichanskiy Rayon, our patron status

with the giant metallurgical plants in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, and our partnership with the writers of Sverdlovsk and Saratov oblasts. But we also discussed the testing of man by abundance."

MYKOLA RUD': "The party document focuses writers' attention on debunking apolitical attitudes and the consumer psychology. I feel that journals should draw a clear-cut line of struggle against selfish possessor trends and help people understand the social essence of economic incentive, to distinguish between material incentive to work and the desire for easy money, the chase after the almighty ruble and worshipping of material things; they should glorify the human spirit and morality, as well as the beauty of man's labor. We should write about man's involvement in societal affairs, about pride in one's work, one's kolkhoz, factory, rayon, field and shop, about the beauty of working hands and the heroic element in the character of contemporaries and of our time."

Through the Eyes of a Communist

"The great Lenin called social and political writing the chronicle of contemporary life and problems," stated OLEKSANDR IL'CHENKO, reflecting on the questions which had been raised. "All of us have felt to the depths of our soul how trustingly the party presents us with the demand to develop well-written social and political commentary. We perceive this thesis as a living continuation of the fine Lenin traditions. I would like to focus attention on a thought which, after becoming acquainted with the party document, has stuck very strongly in my mind: to see the world through the eyes of a Communist. Our discussion today deals precisely with this. The decree contains remarkable words about further consolidation of literary resources and active participation by writers in implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Thus it is high time to mobilize all social and political writers in this republic, to forge them into a militant, organizing center, which would lead our victorious battle on the war front of ideas."

LEONID NOVYCHENKO: "Public affairs writing is particularly stressed in the decree, and we understand what this signifies: the party is calling upon writers to become actively involved in life, to be spiritually drawn to matters of concern to the people, and is placing great hopes in us. We have fine public affairs writers in the Ukraine, and I feel that the Union of Writers should hold a plenum on this subject in the very near future."

ANATOLIY MOROZ: "The unions of writers and journalists are presently making preparations for a joint plenum, which will take place during the first months of this coming year and at which the tasks of public affairs writing in the practical business of building communism will be discussed."

OLEKSANDR IL'CHENKO: "I believe that a line from the decree should receive the attention focus among the issues which will be discussed at the joint plenum of the unions of writers and journalists: increase the indoctrinational significance of the artistic word. We repeat with affection time and again the first line in Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's book 'Tselina' [Virgin Soil], which became the introductory verse of a song: 'If there is bread, there will

be song.' We saw this slogan during the two-day creative-practical conference which the unions held in Mironovka after the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Indeed, in order to grow grain, also needed are song, emotions, an interested attitude toward the word and poetry."

"The artistic word, states the decree, always has been the sharpest weapon in the struggle for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism and in the ideological contest between the two world systems," stated VOLODYMYR BROVCHENKO. "The party has greatly appreciated the international activity of writers, their ability to wage an aggressive debate with the ideological adversary and their active role in the struggle against anticommunism. This is a direct party task for us. Many of our articles published in the press and in the magazines ZHOVTEN', VITCHYZNA, RADUHA, AND VSESVIT achieve their goal, exposing anticommunism, Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism, and Zionism. But our attacks on our ideological adversaries should be even more powerful, well argued, more precise, destroying the lies of bourgeois propaganda with the word of Leninist truth."

VALERIY TRYPACHUK: "The journal ZHOVTEN' has strong traditions of struggle against bourgeois ideology. We have in this journal a public affairs section entitled 'Post Imeni Yaroslav Halan,' and we introduced in anticipation of the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR a regular column entitled 'The Spring,' which opens up the door to our country's brother literatures, we have formulated a number of social demands for writers to write about the life of the workers and kolkhoz peasantry, and we seek to discover new literary talents. We must admit, however, that in recent years Lvov writers have shown a diminished taste for public affairs commentary. We have already discussed the personal contribution by Communist writers toward implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress at party meetings in the oblast organization of the Union of Writers and in accounts by party members who have examined our practical party activities. It is the sacred obligation of the writers of Lvov, and of the entire republic, to develop more vigorously the traditions of Yaroslav Halan."

LEONID NOVYCHENKO: "We must also mention the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree on literary-artistic criticism, the 10th anniversary of which we have noted. Substantial changes have taken place since then. New young writers have come on the scene and taken up work in the field of analysis of the current literary process. This is logical. The majority of critics are moving in the correct direction, but we also observe a phenomenon whereby on one flank there are vestiges of the old, vulgar-sociological literature and undemanding critique, while on the other flank there are aesthetic tendencies. Young writers have learned to write, have mastered good form, but sometimes form impedes problem content, correct solving of critical problems, and revealing of the main characters. Young critics still lack perspicacity in public affairs commentary, clarity of ideological aim, and sometimes they ignore works containing the palpable heartbeat of our life, and respond oversensitively to the voice of frank criticism of the writings of the artistically weak."

GENNADIY COLOVIN: "Life, to use the miner's terminology, is a deep-lying formation. The Donbass is glorious in its people, their labor, its heroic revolutionary, fighting and labor traditions -- and we look for a source of inspiration precisely in workforces and in the mines. The Donetsk writers are currently preparing a small volume of sketches about rural people, and the magazine DONBASS, which will soon be celebrating its 60th anniversary, is revising its creative and organizational plans. Life demands that we delve deeply into new problem topics. We are still deeply in debt to the miners and the heroic worker class...."

YURIY YARMYSH: "The Donetsk writers vigorously support RADUHA, and Gennadiy Shchurov, a member of this magazine's editorial board, is heading a literary post at a shock-work construction project -- the Dnieper-Donbass Canal. The level of this patron relationship must be boosted, with closer examination of burning issues and the affairs of everyday life; this will help us discover new heroes and new themes for artistic works. Knowledge of life is a law of artistic creativity. Touring the canal route, a large group of writers met with construction workers, party and soviet officials, and spoke at a meeting of party-economic activists in Pereshchepino. The decree instructs local party organizations to encourage a partnership between writers and working people of city and village. And a group of activists from the magazine RADUHA, visiting Donetsk Oblast, felt the great significance of this party attention and benevolence."

"I am a son of the party." Pavlo Tychyna, author of the poetic manifesto of Lenin's time entitled "The Party Leads," expressed the essence of his life so meaningfully, precisely, and in an epic fashion. Soviet literature, engendered by the Great October Revolution, is imbued with dedication to the affairs of the party and is strong by virtue of its vital relationship with the people. Filial loyalty to the party, which calls upon us to keep pace with the times, to possess intimate knowledge of the ideas and thoughts of the people, is the happy lot of artists of the word. This filial loyalty became the spiritual image, the voice and living word of the party discussion which was conducted by literary professionals at the offices of this newspaper.

Word is also deed.

This Lenin thesis is dear to Soviet writers.

"Nothing so exalts the individual," stated Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "as a vigorous political attitude and a conscientious attitude toward civic obligation, when unity of word and deed becomes a daily standard of behavior. The moral heights which define the writer's attitude toward the present day and toward today's reader should be and will be such."

The editors also anticipate in the future new, highly artistic and solid social-commentary works about people of labor, works which are worthy of our time.

3024

CSO: 1811/1

REGIONAL

FINNISH PRESS: MOTIVES DISCUSSED FOR ESTONIAN ATTACK ON FINN TV

Russification Is Type of Censorship

Helsinki SUOMEN KUVALEHTI in Finnish 22 Oct 82 p 46

[Article by Hjalmar Grav: "Why and How Is a Tallinn Newspaper Attacking Finland?"]

[Text] A Tallinn afternoon newspaper's attack on Finnish television activities may be a forewarning of even tougher measures designed "to reorganize" television viewing.

A person who has to use the pen name of Hjalmar Grav to protect his Estonian sources reviews articles by the Tallinn newspaper.

The Tallinn OHTULEHT's claims that Finnish television is being used as a pair of clippers against the Soviet Union have aroused considerable notice among us here. But the fuss has certainly been noticeably greater on the other side of the gulf since that same television promptly and in plain language announced that the newspaper had printed nonsense. And the number of people who watch the Finnish news telecasts in Estonia is larger than the number of OHTULEHT readers too.

In intellectual circles on the day the first installment of the series of articles was published, 5 October, they immediately realized that the barb was directed at Estonia, not Finland.

"Under the pretext of the so-called free flow of ideas and information and unrestricted exchange of cultural values, Finland's capitalist upper class and U.S. propagandists are first of all taking aim against the socialist ideal with the weapon of ideology," pen name Elmar Kraav writes. He mildly describes Finnish-Soviet relations "as profitable commercial and economic relations," which does not, however, mean agreement at the ideological level.

According to Kraav, U.S. ideologists are trying to use Finnish television to promote their own class goals.

Elmar Kraav has also received this kind of information: In working up Finnish television programs, the social structure of Soviet society and the position

of its separate ethnic groups are taken into consideration. Special attention is paid to their particular ethnic characteristics. Particularly, students and academic intellectuals have been chosen as target groups.

The most specific of the writer's statements is his claim about the television transmitter built and set up under favorable conditions by the American company, RCA, in 1971. It was only unfortunate that just that year the Finnish Broadcasting Corporation abandoned the RCA facilities, as was affirmed in a Finnish Broadcasting Corporation denial. The company's technical director, Erkki Larkka, further said that bigger investments are made on the basis of competitive bidding. He did not recall that the Soviet Union had responded to this.

Elmar Kraav's claims about Finland, are, therefore, unsubstantiated, but they are rooted in a more solid ideological framework. The series of articles, especially the second part, views the ethnicity issue in a very nasty light. "Campaigns to distort the truth" are talks about small ethnic groups in the Soviet Union and the anticommunists try to foment nationalism and chauvinism. The articles vehemently attack refugee organizations and their news organs. (These operate primarily in Sweden, the United States and Canada.) Their chief function is reputedly to feed narrow-minded nationalistic thinking and attack Soviet communism with intellectual cultural values. The author, however, does make an observation that will console Finns: The entire Finnish people is not trying to stir up Soviet intellectuals because in this country there are, after all, "cultural officials who think realistically."

What then is the significance of such a series of articles? It cannot be trifling or childish: Ideological articles, especially when published as a series, do not appear without prior consideration. However, neither OHTULEHTI, chosen as a forum, nor, for example, RAHVA HAAL, "the Estonian PRAVDA," is probably suggesting that merely a test balloon is at issue or a foundation is being laid for some measures soon to follow.

I happened to be in Estonia when these articles appeared (5 and 10 October) and I met several cultural representatives. Most of them felt that the series of articles was aimed precisely at local intellectuals as a notice or warning. Finnish and emigrant accusations were immediately regarded as absurd.

But also as far as Estonians were concerned, the articles were poorly composed. Thus they asked: Who were those "Solzhenitsyn-like dissidents who violated behavioral norms in Estonia too"? Who is Elmar Kraav referring to when he talks of "maladjusted individuals, mistaken in their way of thinking and opposed to our society's criteria of morality and art"? Who in Estonia — just a couple of names would suffice — would have indulged in "these sporadic deviations from the norms of socialist realism"?

No one I met would have been capable of uttering such "sporadic outbursts."

In like manner, they told me that there have been constant attempts to weaken Estonian national spirit. In the sciences the position occupied by the Estonian language has been hampered; papers and examinations have to be written in or translated into Russian. The use of Russian has also increased even in

kindergartens and preschool institutions. Estonia is continuously being Russified, but the process affects all other groups but the intelligentsia.

Restriction of the communications media, which operates in two directions, accompanies the Russification process.

Direct-dialed phone calls are interrupted and getting calls that have been placed has become a matter of chance. Furthermore, the practice of listening in on phone calls is quite common — rightly or wrongly.

Letters take longer and longer to reach their destinations and they do not always arrive either.

Finnish television has gotten involved in this process too without its trying to. The HELSINGIN SANOMAT relates how, on Aleksis Kivi Day in August, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee discussed the influence of Finnish television and the possibility of initiating jamming. The same kinds of rumors are circulating in Estonia. These are confirmed by the practice of removing the little accessory device from television sets used on public occasions which makes it possible to hear the sound.

Up to now, copies of Finnish television-program information have been circulated at the bigger workplaces. Now, this practice has been banned.

At customs checkpoints the main emphasis is more clearly than before laid on printed matter brought in by Finnish tourists. As a rule, the Russian customs official makes a sign to some "language" expert to go through the traveler's reading material. The same curiosity about the printed word is also exhibited in the long-drawn-out departure formalities. Because the tightened restrictions really apply on both sides. But with the approach of Constitution Day, in the series of articles he has published, Elmar Krasv speaks of the CSCE spirit of Helsinki.

Of course, any old Elmar or Hjalmar may criticize Finland, its political institutions and especially television. But it is appropriate for us to ask Elmar — and the question is timidly rather than boldly put: Which of the two is trying to stir up its social order, official Estonia or Finland?

Fear of 'Polish Disease' Seen

Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 17 Sep 82 pp 18-19

[Article by Seppo Kuisisto: "OHTULEHT Unleashes Anger, Demonstrations Rumored... What Seems to Be the Trouble in Estonia?"]

[Text] Our Estonian neighbor's evening newspaper, OHTULEHT, has unleashed its anger at Finnish television, classifying it as anti-Soviet. Ideologists are meeting in Tallinn to sharpen the contours of the bitterness between socialism and the West. It is rumored that the prestigious academic celebration at the University of Tartu has ended in youth demonstrations.

Are there strange things going on on the other side of the Gulf of Finland or are we and other Western countries just seeing things?

The University of Tartu's 350-year anniversary celebration, a great event in Estonia prepared for carefully and sparing no efforts, received an overwhelmingly negative response in the Western press. The University of Tartu's position as a mainstay of Estonian intellectual life interested the press less than did the student demonstrations in connection with the festivities, which it got wind of via Sweden.

It may be that just this sort of publicity frightened them in the Soviet Union. An extremely scanty group of Western guests, some 10 people from Finland and Sweden, were authorized to attend the festivities.

Contrary to the picture painted in the news transmitted by the news agencies, as far as is known the presidents of the Nordic universities did not witness the demonstrations and the news of them seems to have come through the information channels of Sweden's Estonian immigrants.

According to information circulating in the West, following the conclusion of the celebration on 17 September 5,000 Estonian students stayed in the square in front of Tartu's City Hall to sing songs from the bourgeois era and it was reported that on the next day the flag of the Estonian Republic was raised on a flagpole in place of the Soviet flag.

The reports may be greatly exaggerated and it is hard to get a reliable picture of the situation. Behind the kinds of expressions of opinion that did occur may be the student demonstrations that occurred in Tallinn when the generation that came into confrontation with the officials had reached the point when they were beginning their university studies.

"Bourgeois Distortion"

At any rate, the harsh criticism of the Estonian situation initiated in the West over the Tartu celebration has been taken very seriously in Estonia.

In late September and early October RAHVA HAAL, the organ of the Estonian Communist Party and Government, published a lengthy article, "Ethnic Group Relations in the Soviet Union and Bourgeois Distorters of the Truth," in its theoretical issues column. In it Prof E. Bagramov explained how the Soviet Union is the first country in which the ethnic problem has been solved. By way of comparison he pointed to Western Europe and North America where ethnic conflicts still occur.

If, despite everything, there are signs of tension between ethnic groups in Estonia, according to Soviet theory, this is primarily explained as a relic of the bourgeois era which is kept alive by agitation that comes from outside. Estonia only became a member of the socialist family of nations at the tail end of the movement during World War II.

Russification Slowed Down

Whether a relic or not, the evolution of Estonian ethnic relations has created fertile soil for Estonian defensive reactions. Eighty-eight percent of the inhabitants of the nonsocialist Estonian Republic were Estonians. Eight percent were Russians, most of them in the area beyond the Narva River and the purely Russian part of Setumaa which now belong to the Russian Federation. The Russian population that lived in the area that is now Estonia was concentrated on the shores of Lake Peipsi and in the Narva district.

The big migration of Russians into Estonia that began after the war continued into the 1960's. In 1970 Estonians accounted for 68 percent of the inhabitants. Since then, however, the rate of change in the proportion of ethnic groups to one another has conspicuously slowed down. In 1979 Estonians accounted for 65 percent of the population. The great majority of the others were Russians, but also among them were ethnic minorities, Ingrian Finns, among others.

The population relocations of the Stalin era are now decades behind us and the Estonian return movement has to a large extent evened out their legacy. It would be unfair to view the change in the proportion of ethnic groups to one another as being primarily the result of a deliberate and systematic attempt to Russify the country.

Absorption Through Economic Growth

Estonia has been one of the foremost sites of Soviet industrial development. Its high educational level and geographical location have made it a natural choice.

The creation of new jobs has greatly increased the total population. And a consequence of this has also been the highest standard of living in the Soviet Union.

This has had its own effect on Estonia's low birth rate. The number of children per family has diminished there, as in many countries that have acquired a taste for a high standard of living. And not even the reward of a comparatively modest "childbirth compensation" has significantly increased the desire for having children.

Accordingly, it would perhaps be more correct to speak rather of a reaction to Russification than of Russification. Most of all, adaptation is demanded of Tallinn's Estonians who have grown up in the big city.

Russian Education Stirs up Feelings

Highly charged feelings appear to have been accumulating, particularly against the intensification of education in Russian. Appearing at regular intervals in Estonian newspapers, articles emphasizing the importance of Russian in this bilingual country are probably dictated attempts at convincing people of the need for this. There has probably also been room for criticism of the way education is organized.

In a recent newspaper interview, Kiira Allikmets, the head of the Russian Department at the University of Tartu, reminded us that more attention should be devoted to perfecting Russian instructors' competence in Estonian.

A problem in its own right is the fact that Estonians feel that the local Russian population does not show the same interest in learning the language of the republic's ethnic majority as the interest they are expected to show toward Russian. In this situation they are up against an attitudinal wall, since most of the Russian-speaking families did not come to Estonia to stay, rather after a certain amount of time look or jobs elsewhere in the Soviet Union.

And Russians are also undoubtedly aware of the fact that in any event their language occupies a special intellectual position in the Soviet Union as well, one which Prof Bagramov expressed this way in his article: Russian "is not only a means of social intercourse among ethnic groups, but also the language of friendship and fraternity among ethnic groups."

University Is More Estonian Than Estonia

While the news reports of the Tartu University celebration now give us the impression that the question of the position of Estonian culture and language is a particularly delicate one, precisely at the University of Tartu, this impression is, however, probably wrong.

The University of Tartu is actually more Estonian than Estonia. Among the Estonian universities, Tartu Riiklik Ulikeol, the State University of Tartu, is above all a seat of learning for the republic's ethnic majority and very important as a center for ethnic studies from the standpoint of Estonian cultural life.

Finnish are above all familiar with Tartu University as an advanced center for linguistics and ethnology from which Prof Paul Ariste has directed the entire Soviet Finno-Ugric studies program.

We are less familiar with the high level of Tartu's medicine, physics and biology programs, which non-Estonian students also apply to enroll in to a greater extent than has been possible.

Of Tartu University's approximately 7,500 students, 80 percent are Estonians and they take courses given in Estonian.

Rush for Courses Given in Russian

In an interview published in RAHVA MAAL, Juri Afanasjev, the secretary of the university reception committee, told us that 180 of the 1,140 university students who began their studies this fall have been accepted in courses given in Russian.

More than one out of every two applicants for admission to the university was accepted, but it was already much harder to gain admission to programs in the

most-sought-after fields given in Russian. Less than a fourth of the applicants for entrance into one medical science department got into the Russian-language course of study.

If such figures were to achieve any effect, there would apparently be a need for increasing instruction given in Russian.

So far, the University of Tartu has apparently, however, wanted to remain more of an Estonian university than one serving federal needs. Tallinn Technical University, where the percentage of Russian-language courses and the number of students who come from the other Soviet republics is considerably larger, will serve as a suitable basis of comparison.

The narrow gate to Tartu University is no insurmountable problem for Russian and non-Estonian students. After all, they have within their reach without any trouble at all other Soviet universities, many of them only a short distance away in Leningrad.

One to Suffer

While the emotional outbursts of Estonian youths have acquired features that are directed against the University of Tartu, the university may be the one to suffer and the target poorly chosen. We would not have believed that Estonians had any reason to make life difficult for their university's position at precisely the moment when the celebration of its 350-year anniversary was in itself a demonstration of the high esteem and confidence the institution enjoys in Soviet educational policy.

The university was indeed shut down for most of the 18th century and even in 1952 only the 150-year anniversary, reckoned from the time it was reestablished, was celebrated. In terms of the new reckoning system, the University of Tartu, along with the still older University of Vilna, climbs in age past Moscow University, the flagship of the Soviet university establishment.

The statue of Gustavus II, the founder of Tartu University, which was offered as a gift by the Swedish guests — the former one was removed from the site during the early period of Soviet rule — will probably, however, be classified as an object that overly emphasises Estonia's historic roots in the West.

Danger of the Polish Disease

Although socialism is of Western European origin, the old Western ties do not by any means constitute a matter that can be dealt with in a quite uncomplicated way in the Baltic republics. If the Polish infection were to spread to the Soviet Union, the Baltic states would undoubtedly be included in the foremost danger zone.

To be sure, Poland's Catholic-patriotic undercurrent has been alien to Estonia and Latvia, but it could incomparably more easily influence Lithuania.

But on the other hand, Estonians in particular have a unique opportunity in the Soviet Union to watch Western television programs from Finland, furthermore, without any special language study. In Estonia this has been an accepted fact to which the republic's own news media have reacted in an interesting way.

For example, followers of Tallinn Estonian-language news broadcasts have been able to observe that in them political events throughout the world are reported while still current and comprehensively. Soviet views are then emphasized in the commentaries appended to the news.

Clearly they have gone to a great deal of trouble to preserve the credibility level of news reporting. So much so that Tallinn's news reports deviate sharply from the long-winded news reports that concentrate on fraternal relations among the socialist countries which GDR radio and television offer the East Germans.

What Did OHTULEHT Mean?

Just recently, however, signs of nervousness over the influence of the Western news media in the development of Estonian public opinion have appeared.

Criticism of propaganda broadcasts beamed at Eastern Europe from the West by Radio Free Europe and others has been a regular occurrence for a long time now in Soviet newspapers. But the sharp criticism directed at Finnish television in Estonia's OHTULEHT is no ordinary everyday Estonian news agency item.

The OHTULEHT article preceded the ideology-sharpening conference organized in Tallinn. The conference participants were from different parts of the Soviet Union and in part from other socialist countries as well. But the conference message may be presumed to have been directed at the host republic, especially since a similar conference was organized in Riga before the one in Tallinn.

President Brezhnev's message to Tallinn contained concern, especially over young people's susceptibility to Western influences, in the transmission of which, in the case of Estonia, precisely the television screen plays an essential role.

However, the Soviet machine does not advance so unanimously that inferences would have to be made about a far-reaching policy revision on the basis of the OHTULEHT article, whereby a tolerant stand on, for example, watching Finnish television would be decided on.

11,466
CSO: 3617/18

REGIONAL

USSR VEGETABLE AND FRUIT MINISTER VISITS GEORGIA

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Increase the Contribution to the Food Program: USSR Minister of Fruit and Vegetable Industry in Georgia"]

[Text] No matter how dry numbers may be, they usually give an accurate reflection of the state of affairs in the particular sector or at the enterprise, kolkhoz, or sovkhoz. Therefore, a discussion of the challenges facing the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry of the Georgian SSR, the newest ministry in the republic, should probably begin with a few numbers. This year the ministry is to procure 178,000 tons of potatoes, 350,000 tons of vegetables, 510,000 tons of fruit, 190,000 tons of citrus fruits, and produce 475 million cans of goods. And we can say, to the credit of employees of the system, that plans for most types (except for citrus fruits, needless to say) have been more than one-half fulfilled despite unfavorable weather conditions and the fact that the main procurement season is still ahead of us. Plans for delivery of early potatoes, cabbage, and pitted fruits for USSR resources were also overfulfilled.

That is the actual state of affairs. Employees of the ministry, well aware of their responsibility and tasks in carrying out the Food Program, are doing all they can to make the plans a reality. And they are doing it with a great desire that, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, this year might be a real test of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry.

USSR minister of fruit and vegetable industry N. T. Kozlov spent three days in Georgia. He came to the republic for a first-hand look at the work of the procurement enterprises, canning plants, sovkhozes, and institutes and to discuss prospects for development of the sector in order to increase its contribution to the national Food Program.

During his stay in Georgia N. T. Kozlov visited a number of rayons of the republic. Specifically he looked at the work of the All-Union Scientific Research and Experimental Design Institute for Preservation and Processing of Subtropical Fruits, the Batumi Citrus Combine, the Krtsanisskiy "shampinariya" [translation unknown], the Liloiskiy Combine for storage, processing, and sale of produce, the Verbukskiy Sovkhoz in Goriyskiy Rayon, the Gori Agroproduction Association

of the Canning Industry, and the packing plant and fruit storage facility in Skra. He met and talked with employees of the sector.

The minister gave a number of practical instructions and offered advice on working out a clearcut system of measures to combat losses and on uninterrupted work by procurement, processing, transportation, and trade organizations.

N. T. Kozlov held a meeting with ministry administrative workers during which they were given tasks related to insuring a rise in the yield of fruits and vegetables at the sovkhozes, because the republic still lags behind national averages in this respect. It is also necessary to broaden the ties of procurement organizations with private farming operations and the public, which will make it possible to increase the volume of procurement of agricultural products. This is especially important because the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry is practically the only organization which has the function of purchasing fruit, vegetables, and animal husbandry products.

It is an urgent task to incorporate as much of the capacities of processing enterprises as possible and broaden the assortment of products they turn out, especially canned goods, which are in great demand. Special attention was given to the need to improve the quality of output and to strengthen ties between the fields and the stores, which benefits the work. The needs of the working people will be more fully satisfied.

In view of the agroindustrial associations that have been set up in rayons of the republic it is necessary to make the structure of the administrative apparatus more flexible and mobile and improve its ability to solve various problems on an operational basis.

USSR minister of fruit and vegetable industry N. T. Kozlov met and talked with E. A. Shevardnadze, nonvoting member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party.

In his talk with Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze the minister praised the work of the enterprises and organizations of the sector in Georgia and stressed the need to raise their economic efficiency and enlarge their contribution to the national Food Program by every means.

On 6 October the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR, and the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry adopted a joint decree on development of the Georgian canning industry and improving the quality of output produced in 1983-1985 in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia.

During his trip around the republic and meeting party executives and Soviet and economic employees, Comrade N. T. Kozlov was accompanied by D. I. Patiashvili, secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, O. G. Vardzelashvili, deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers, and T. K. Dzhabadari, Georgian SSR minister of fruit and vegetable industry.

REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE CONVENES NEW S&T COORDINATING COUNCIL

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Oct 82 p 1

[Information Item: "The Council Has Been Created. The Council Is Operating"]

[Text] To develop and introduce into practice a plan which has been thoroughly thought out in all details for the improved management of the scientific creativity process, the development of the basic sciences, and the introduction of scientific achievements into practice and into the republic's economy-- this is the basic task which was posed by the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

As determined by the plenum's decisions, the Republic Coordination Council for Science and Scientific and Technological Progress has to become the chief organizer of the fulfillment of its recommendations, and the chief coordinator for the concentration of efforts to develop science and to speed up scientific and technological progress.

The plenum emphasized that the creation of the council did not mean the elimination of the existing system of the management of science and scientific and technological progress, but the provision of assistance for its efficient functioning.

The Republic Coordination Council for Science and Scientific and Technological Progress has been created. It is being led by the Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia E. A. Shevardnadze. The Council's membership consists of leading workers from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, the republic's Council of Ministers, Gosplan, the Georgian SSR State Committee for Science and Engineering, the Academy of Sciences of Georgia, and also leading scientists and specialists from higher educational institutions and branch scientific research institutes, and production leaders.

Working groups have been created in the Council which are led by members of the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia in accordance with the branches and spheres of the economy which they manage.

The first meeting of the Coordination Council has been held.

The meeting was opened by Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze.

The Director of the Council's section on the Basic Directions of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Economy, the Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia G. V. Kolbin delivered a report containing information on the fulfillment of the measures approved by the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the CP of Georgia on scientific and technological progress in the republic's industrial branches during the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The Director of the Section on the Agro-Industrial and Timber Industrial Complexes and Environmental Protection, the Secretary of the Central Committee of the CP of Georgia D. I. Patiashvili provided information on the fulfillment of the measures approved by the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the CP of Georgia relating to scientific and technological progress in agriculture during the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The work of the Council Section on the Basic Directions of the Development of Science was described by the section's director, the Secretary of the Central Committee of the CP of Georgia G. N. Yenukidze.

The Director of the working group for the development of basic research, the President of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences Ye. K. Kharadze reported on the organizational measures being performed by the republic's Academy of Sciences to carry out the decisions of the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the CP of Georgia.

The Director of the working group for the realization of republic special-purpose overall programs, the Chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Science and Engineering I. G. Gverdtseteli provided information on the performance of scientific research, experimental designing, and experimental work in the republic's special-purpose overall program.

The Director of the working group on the Coordination Council for Science and Scientific and Technological Progress in the regions, the Chief of the Party Organizational Work Section of the Central Committee of the CP of Georgia Zh. K. Shartava reported on the fulfillment of the decisions of the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the CP of Georgia regarding organizational work in the regions on scientific and technological progress.

The meeting heard reports by the Minister of Public Health of the Georgian SSR G. G. Lezhava, the Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education D. I. Chkhikvishvili, and the Deputy Chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers O. Ye. Cherkesiya.

The work results of the meeting of the Council were summarized by Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze.

It was emphasized in the reports that well-directed work is being carried out in the republic to realize the decisions of the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. Many interesting proposals were advanced, and there has been a concrete yield from their realization.

The work of the Coordination Council and its structure, it was said at the meeting, has to be constantly improved and expanded. It is also necessary to improve and expand the practice of making use of special-purpose overall programs. There is no need to fear the growing number of such programs. Every ministry and every department should have its own program. The most important thing is to create the kind of system which is capable of organizing and monitoring work and of going deeply into how the ministries are reorganizing their work, and of how this is being done in the raykoms, regions, and scientific research organizations. It is necessary to strengthen organizational work in the regions and rayons, and to inculcate local leaders with a taste for it. It is very important, for example, to propagandize the experience of the Gardabanskiy and of certain other advanced rayons and to demonstrate with concrete examples the ways of organizing work to carry out the recommendations of the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the CP of Georgia. The same thing has to be done on the basis of the example of the ministries.

We have to equip ourselves with and make wide use in the republic of all of the best and advanced that can be gotten in the fraternal republics of the country.

A large approach has to be taken to the solution of problems, since many of them will go beyond the limits of a single branch. Industrial specialists have to help, for example, agricultural science, and vice versa.

The republic's Gosplan has an important role in accomplishing the tasks set by the Sixth Plenum. The recommendations which are made at the meetings of the coordination councils and sections and in the ministries and departments are set in the plan. Otherwise, they will remain only good intentions. It was said at the meeting that Gosplan has to very seriously reorganize itself in this direction.

While making a positive evaluation of the work of the republic's Academy of Sciences in reorganizing its work in the light of the plenum's decisions, the participants in the meeting of the Council spoke about the necessity for a wider introduction of the principles of cost accounting in the work of scientific institutions. Institutions which are able to do something useful for production, agriculture, industry, and so forth should seek additional sources for the formation of their own budget.

The Council meeting was participated in by the Secretary of the Central Committee of the CP of Georgia S. Ye. Khabeishvili, the Deputy Chairmen of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers V. I. Vadachkoriya and O. G. Vardzelashvili, and the Section Chiefs of the Central Committee of the CP of Georgia B. Z. Barsukov, N. Sh. Dzhanberidze, L. L. Zakaidze, O. M. Ivanashvili, G. S. Mamatsashvili, B. D. Makharashvili, L. I. Mgaloblishvili, L. Ya. Khaburzaniya, and N. Sh. Endeladze.

REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE ON PRESENTATION OF AWARD TO TBILISI

PM111015 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 Oct 82 p 2

[Apparent text of speech by E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, at 29 October Tbilisi ceremony award Order of Lenin to the city]

[Text] Dear comrades!

Friends!

Esteemed Konstantin Ustinovich [Chernenko]!

This day will go down in Tbilisi's history as the day it received the motherland's highest award, the Order of Lenin. It is Tbilisi's finest hour. It illumines its centuries-long past, its present and its future. At this hour we can clearly see the historical thread and continuity of generations, we can see more clearly the features of our capital and the character we cherish in it, and we have a more accurate picture of its heroes--its builders and defenders.

In accepting this award the people of Tbilisi, responsive to the fine words and the attention, are addressing their job and gratitude above all to the man whom, in the unforgettable month of May 1981, they called honorary citizen of Tbilisi and outstanding citizen of our era, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, whose attention and concern for Soviet Georgia and its capital have been a powerful stimulus for all of us and the moral and spiritual basis of progress. (Applause)

At that time Tbilisi and the republic as a whole were celebrating the 60th anniversary of the victory of Soviet power in Georgia and the formation of its Communist Party. It was recalled at the time how in February 1921 a telegram was sent to the Kremlin, Moscow: "The red banner of Soviet power is flying above Tiflis. Long live Soviet Georgia!"

And today, 60 years on, as Tbilisi celebrates its finest hour, all our thoughts and feelings, as always, are for Moscow, for our Leninist Party's Central Committee.

And we can say today that the communists of Tbilisi and the whole of Georgia and all the republic's working people, like our party as a whole and the rest

of the Soviet people, unanimously and wholeheartedly support the policy of our party, its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by loyal Leninist and great organizer of communist building Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--its domestic and foreign policy aimed at strengthening our socialist homeland's economic might, intensifying its defense might and waging a sacred struggle for world peace, for a peaceful life beneath a peaceful sky, for the peoples' peaceful labor and security! (Applause)

The conference of leading USSR armed forces personnel held 2 days ago in Moscow, at which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev delivered a profound and principled speech, was a striking and impressive demonstration of the economic and social progress of our motherland, which is greeting the USSR's 60th anniversary in its prime. At the same time, the meeting demonstrated the combat readiness of the Soviet Army and Navy, which are supplied with the most up-to-date weapons and combat equipment. And it was also a further cogent confirmation of the Soviet state's firm resolve to steadily and consistently implement the extensive program of struggle for peace which has won universal recognition.

During the meeting Leonid Ilich said: "The international situation compels us to double and redouble our efforts in the struggle to preserve peace and ease the threat of nuclear war which is hanging over mankind."

We know, we feel that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is thinking of us at this moment. We were all deeply touched by his warm, heartfelt congratulations and good wishes which Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, member of our party's Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, brought with him from Moscow.

Many warm and heartfelt words have been said here today about our dear guest, esteemed Konstantin Ustinovich, they came through with particular force in the speech by Tengiz Nikolayevich Menteshashvili who, on accepting the Order of Lenin, expressed the most sincere feelings on behalf of all the people of Tbilisi. The same feelings flowed from the speeches by all the comrades at our ceremonial session.

I would add that the man who pins the motherland's important award to the city's banner is particularly dear to this city; he becomes the most respected man in the city. This is precisely what is indicated by the insignia of honorary citizen of our city presented to you today. So henceforth Tbilisi considers you, dear Konstantin Ustinovich, a genuine, native Tbilisi man. And not only Tbilisi, but the whole of Georgia, all the rayons, all the cities and all of our villages. (Prolonged applause)

We all are deeply moved by your speech today--a striking, substantial speech in which warmth and cordiality, an attentive, solicitous attitude to people and an ability to notice and properly assess everything good and everything positive in the life and activity of the party organization were closely and organically combined--one might say, integrated--with party principledness, great exactingness and intolerance of shortcomings.

We are well aware that your wishes and the observations you made with supreme tact were addressed not only to the Tbilisi Gorkom but to all party gorkoms and raykoms, and permit me to assure you, Konstantin Ustinovich, that everything you have said at this ceremonial session will be heeded by the republic's entire party organization and all our working people.

Tbilisi's finest hour coincides with a remarkable time in its life--the golden fall, the people's festival of labor, friendship and fraternity--"Tbilisoba." And this coincidence is particularly significant. This day will go down forever as a red-letter day in the city's annals and in the memory of the people of Tbilisi, who associate the labor festival with the name of the great Lenin. The supreme award will henceforth be associated in our minds with the intensive and inspired labor whose results we are so joyously celebrating in our capital at October's end.

The award which was presented to Tbilisi today is a reminder that no brilliant result has ever been obtained without labor, without immense effort. The Order of Lenin, presented to Tbilisi today, shines particularly brightly because it is steeped in the sweat and blood of the generations who labored tirelessly and fought selflessly for a better future for the republic's capital, for Soviet Georgia and for the whole of our country.

The Soviet Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding Tbilisi the Order of Lenin reflects not only the city's victories and distinguished services, but also the tough path leading to these victories.

The decree says: "For services to the revolutionary movement and the establishment and strengthening of Soviet power in Georgia...." There are Tbilisi people still living, still among us whose childhood, adolescence and youth coincided with the first May Day demonstrations in the city districts and the barricade fighting in Nadzaladevi, the rallies in Aleksandrovskiy Park and the proclamations printed by the Avlabarskaya press. Tbilisi's revolutionary valor is inscribed in the memorial marble, in the names of streets and on the memory of a city which became, at the dawn of the age, a revolutionary center where the people's masses rose up and struggled against the oppression of autocracy and capital. Look what a big and brilliant band of professional Leninist revolutionaries--they were talked about by Konstantin Ustinovich--was raised by Tbilisi and placed in the vanguard of the revolutionary struggle, and how brightly Tbilisi itself was reflected in their characters and actions and in their whole life. Internationalists by nature, they brought to the struggle to unify the proletarians of all countries their city's innate desire for fraternity based on unity of thoughts and aspirations in the area of chief importance--the struggle for a better future for the peoples.

In the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation we fondly remember those sons of Tbilisi--fighters and heralds of the union of socialist nations, who established its foundation with their own lives and by their own example.

The decree goes on to say: "...for making a big contribution to the victory over the fascist aggressors in the great patriotic war of 1941-45...." This is quite recent, and it takes us no mental effort to remember the frontline

city which instantly assumed a grim aspect with the start of the battle for the caucasus. The war did not approach its threshold, but it did scorch it. During that period it wore the soldier's shirt and the black dress of widows and orphans. It kept the fire going in their hearths to warm them, desolated and wounded by war. Thousands and thousands of women, old men and children, driven from their homes by the fascist invasion, found shelter and light in Tbilisi's hospitable houses. Thousands and thousands of wounded warriors were made ready for service again in the city, which converted schools and institutes into infirmaries and hospitals. Thousands and thousands of armaments were manufactured here at once-peaceful enterprises.

Tbilisi saw the formation and dispatch to the front of units which subsequently distinguished themselves in battles in the passes of the caucasus, in Kerch and Sevastopol and in Malaya Zemlya. Heroes were born in Tbilisi whom the liberated world saw in victorious May 1945 on the streets of beaten Berlin.

Among the participants and guests of our festival there are many soldiers from that nationwide battle, veterans of the great patriotic war. We pay profound tribute to you, our dear defenders, and give you heartfelt thanks for your exploit! May Tbilisi and Georgia remember forever your comrades and brothers-in-arms who died in the battles for the freedom and independence of our motherland. May we be eternally grateful to the people of Tbilisi--the heroic warriors of the home front who forged the weapons of victory here. The Order of Lenin presented to Tbilisi is an award to all of you, dear comrades, for your military and labor exploit. (Applause)

Finally, the decree said: "For successes achieved by the city's working people in economic and cultural building...." In this connection one could say a great deal and cite eloquent facts and figures, but the best illustration of the achievements is Tbilisi itself, Tbilisi today. The language of comparisons is not new, but it remains very convincing. In the initial Soviet years work specialization in Tbilisi was confined to the dairy, tobacco and soap-making industries. Today all the most progressive machine building sectors are represented. In the early Soviet years one new house, proudly named the specialists' house, was enough to bring nearly all the city's technical engineering personnel together under one roof. Now Tbilisi has entire communities, districts and rayons populated by top specialists.

In our day cities are the focus of the peoples' spiritual and intellectual energy which concentrate in themselves the latter's artistic treasures, cultural achievements and supreme manifestations of scientific thinking. Tbilisi is no exception in this respect. To it, however, has fallen the good fortune of cherishing and protecting the culture not just of the Georgian people. Tbilisi is fortunate in that the geniuses of many fraternal peoples and cultures have lived and worked under its skies. We, the inhabitants and citizens of present-day Tbilisi, are proud of its specific character, cherish our brothers' cultural and artistic heritage as the apple of our eye and include it in the sphere of the contemporary creative assimilation of life.

Tbilisi's centuries-old culture, its folklore, the special moral code of the city community and the norms and rules of everyday life have been created by

people of diverse nationalities. Present-day multinational Tbilisi has perceived this tradition in an innovative way and channelled it primarily in the direction of its production and economic deeds and cares--those areas where it is now achieving its greatest successes.

The Order of Lenin presented to Tbilisi is an award to all generations of the city's workers and builders, the captains of its industry, its scientists and cultural figures who by their labor and talent justified the good name of the city of masters.

All that now forms Tbilisi's pride, all that comprises its renown, all the gains and achievements for which the city has been given the high award are the result of the creativity and energy of its inhabitants guided by the city party organization.

Some 10 years ago, when setting out to implement the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi party gorkom--a historic resolution for the republic and its capital--the city's communists were not thinking of awards. They had to resolve a multitude of pressing problems and cope with innumerable urgent difficulties and in so doing not lose sight of the most important aim and the broad perspective indicated by our party Central Committee resolution. They worked persistently, stubbornly, in a bold and innovative way, without flinching and without respite, deriving strength and confidence from the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, the support of the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally and the readiness of all the communists in the republic to resolve in practice the tasks put forward in the resolution on the Tbilisi party gorkom.

Speaking of the victory that has been achieved, we know and are confident that it will be followed by others, too.

It is a holiday here today. Everyone is in a happy, elated mood today. And today I should like to report to you, Konstantin Ustinovich, and to the Central Committee Politburo that the program outlined by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his visit to Tbilisi for the celebrations to mark Soviet Georgia's 60th anniversary, that program on which all our work is based, is being successfully fulfilled.

There will be more detailed talk on this during your meeting, Konstantin Ustinovich, with leaders of the republic which is taking place today. But mention should also be made of this here, from this rostrum. Ceremonial and particularly portentous events form an organic part of all our activity within our party and state, and our approach to them is exceptionally business like. Furthermore, we have things to report, things to say. And not just about successes and achievements but also about shortcomings, incomplete work and unresolved questions.

We never hid the difficulties, we always reported them honestly and frankly and always informed people of them objectively. Thus we would now like to be completely sincere and open--both before the CPSU Central Committee and the people--and say for all to hear that we have not lost and clearly never will lose that sense of dissatisfaction with what has been achieved, that we have

declared complacency to be the most dangerous and serious disease and are waging the most persistent and implacable struggle against it.

It is a holiday here today. Today happiness reigns on all Tbilisi's squares and streets, in all the republic's cities and rayons and throughout Georgia. But that holiday and that happiness should not hide the unresolved tasks, our unfinished work or, sometimes, our mistakes, too. We do not forget them, or our shortcomings, and we also remember our plans for the future. At these moments we remember that many citizens of Tbilisi, like indeed people in other cities in the republic, still live under very difficult conditions. Nor do we forget that serious difficulties sometimes occur in providing the population with necessities. We do not and must not forget that the necessary order has still not been instilled everywhere. We are concerned by elements of indiscipline and disorganization.

We sense with all our hearts the joyous mood that reigns in this hall, we sense with all our souls the festive atmosphere that rules here. And it is at these very times, these moments that we would like our thoughts and appeals to work even better, to apply to matters more responsibly, to rectify shortcomings more resolutely, to be heard primarily by those who await this with particular impatience: Those who especially need improved housing and other living conditions. They all, of course, rejoice at the award and at the same time see in it a guarantee that many questions will be resolved and many difficulties overcome, they see it as a symbol of the fact that the goals set are attainable, reachable.

Accepting this award, we now address words of most profound gratitude to our party's Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and at the same time we say: Our party Central Committee's high award and high evaluation and the high evaluation given today by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko will be another powerful incentive to our further growth and development and a guarantee that all communists will be increasingly self-critical and will overcome their difficulties with even greater persistence. We give an assurance that we do not and shall not rest while even one family here lives in a shack or experiences discomfort, and while even one person feels a sense of injustice, hostility toward himself, insult, indifference or callousness.

For what people demand is a thoughtful, attentive and profoundly humane approach to people, the model of which--the immortal Lenin--is depicted on the order. And Georgia's communists have always been loyal to Lenin's behests and ideas--loyal to the core--and will be loyal forever! (Applause)

Our main concern is about people. Thus our first thoughts and first words are about the citizens of Tbilisi--Tbilisi's greatest wealth.

All cities are the people above all, and when they say that a city is beautiful they mean above all not its monuments or new construction projects, not its enterprises or institutions but mainly its people and the spiritual and moral atmosphere engendered by them.

Since olden days Tbilisi has attracted the gaze of the whole world. And the reason was not just its beautiful landscape and remarkable buildings, its distinctive beauty and its songs. It was unusually attractive because of its citizens who created here a striking atmosphere of goodness, cordiality, spiritual warmth and courageous resistance to evil and misfortune. Down the centuries the city has molded the character of its citizens and the citizens, in turn, have imparted to the city their uniqueness and their spiritual, moral and aesthetic hues.

This is why Tbilisi takes such care over that age-old sense of being the master of city life which forms the basis of the Tbilisi character, attaching special significance to the molding and incalculation of that character not only in children and adolescents but also in people who have become citizens of Tbilisi in their mature years. It should not be forgotten that in the Georgian language in addition to the word ("kalakeli") [printed in Georgian], which simply signifies a person's urban place of residence, there is also a word ("mokalake") [printed in Georgian] which combines the concepts of a city-dweller (gorozhanin) with citizen (grazhdanin), a citizen and patriot of the fatherland.

As is well known, the name Tbilisi is based on and rooted in the word for "warmth." Tbilisi is a city of warmth mainly because the heart of its citizens is warm. Their spiritual warmth warms our vivid, unforgettable festival today.

All Georgia heartily thanks the party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the high evaluation of the labor of Tbilisi and its citizens and their contribution to our Soviet state's economic might and to the treasury of the Soviet people's business and spiritual experience.

Soviet people have a single reply to high awards, a simple spiritual response to them: A sense of enthusiasm and upsurge. A sense of enthusiasm which dictates to the mind and heart the command to work better, go further and achieve more. We are experiencing this very sense now. It is this urgent moral demand that possesses us now equally with the confidence that these feelings and thoughts will be embodied in great deeds glorifying the republic, its capital and our entire country and that its citizens will implement the decisions of our party's historic 26th congress.

The presentation to Tbilisi of the Order of Lenin is a fine prelude to this year's "Tbilisoba" [annual Tbilisi festival of labor and social themes], which will be held tomorrow and tomorrow will be as though adorned by today. Historically, however, this year's remarkable event goes beyond the limits of a 1-day ceremony. It acquires the same permanent value as all of our capital's spiritual and material possessions. It is as eternal as the legends about the city's birth and the true story of the battle of Krtsanisskiy Hill [battle near Tbilisi between Georgian and Persians in 1795], as Mtatsminda [reference unknown] and Metekhi [ancient stronghold of Georgian czars near Tbilisi], as Narikala and Anchiskhati [references unknown] and as eternal as the laws of good, justice, love and fraternity which Tbilisi has revered since time immemorial.

Tbilisi's day is great and glorious!

Glory to these moments which form Tbilisi's glittering hour!

Glory to the people who have made this hour possible!

Long live Tbilisi's fine future, to which we shall bring the thoughts and feelings which dominate us today--the true guarantee of the happiness and prosperity of ("Dedakalaki") [printed in Georgian; meaning unknown], of our dear mother--the capital.

We address our best thoughts and feelings today, at this glittering hour for Tbilisi, to our Leninist party, to the Leninist Central Committee, to the Central Committee Politburo and to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the true continuer of Lenin's great cause.

Glory to our party and its Central Committee! (Tumultuous, prolonged applause)

CSO: 1800/236

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES SESSION ON AGRICULTURE

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 Oct 82 p 3

[Information Item: "Science in the Service of Agriculture"]

[Text] The tasks which were set for science by the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee have been discussed at a session of a general meeting of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences. The session was opened by the Academy's President Yu. Matulis. The conference participants heard a report by the Director of the Institute of Botany Academician A. Merkis, "The Tasks of Science in Intensifying Agricultural Production," and a report by the republic's First Deputy Minister of Agriculture S. Vasilyauskas, "An Increase in the Effectiveness of the Recommendations of the Agricultural Sciences."

The speakers noted that the republic's Academy of Sciences and its institutes are constantly strengthening their relations with agriculture. The Commission for the Study of Agriculture which has been created at the Academy's Presidium has done definite work in expanding the study of the fundamental problems of agriculture and in a more effective practical introduction of the recommendations of scientists. The institutes are working on creating plant protection and crop growth regulators, fighting against livestock diseases, increasing the productivity of the fishing industry, and other problems. Technologies are being developed for the efficient use of electric energy in the fight against metal corrosion, mathematical models of agricultural development are being worked out, and economic, social, and legal problems in this economic branch are being solved.

At the same time, the session of the general meeting took note of the fact that scientific organizations have to increase their contribution to the realization of the Food Program, and that there are considerable reserves here. The scientific problems of the agro-industrial complex have to be solved on a broader scale, and this work has to be better planned and coordinated, with resources concentrated in the most important scientific sectors.

The decree which was adopted mapped out the concrete tasks of the institutes in increasing assistance to agriculture.

The session was addressed by the Secretary of the Central Committee of the CP of Lithuania V. Astrauskas. It was attended by the Chief of the Section for Science and Scientific Institutions of the Central Committee of the CP of Lithuania V. Baltrunas.

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN NTO COUNCIL MEETS, NAMES CHAIRMAN

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 22 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Information Item: "Congress of Science and Technology Enthusiasts"]

[Text] The Fourth Congress of the Lithuanian Republic Council of Scientific and Technical Societies took place here today.

The Chief of the Industry Section of the CC of the Communist Party of Lithuania L. Maksimovas read the message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania to the congress.

The Accounting Report of the republic's Council of Scientific and Technical Societies was delivered by its chairman, the Prorector of the Vilnius Construction Engineering Institute, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, Honored Scientist and Engineer of the Lithuanian SSR I. Marchyukaytis. The report of the auditing commission was given by its chairman, the Head of the Department of the Economics of Industry at Vilnius University imeni V. Kapsukas Docent T. Khomentauskas.

The congress was addressed by the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania A. Brazauskas, and the Deputy Chairman of the All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies Ye. Pirogov. Its work was participated in by the Deputy Chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers Yu. Rusenko, the Chief of the Construction and Municipal Services Section of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania A. Dauksha, the Secretary of the Lithuanian Republic Council of Trade Unions Yu. Antanaytis, and other responsible party, government, trade union, and Komsomol workers.

State awards were presented to a group of distinguished scientific and technical enthusiasts.

A plenum was held of the newly elected Republic Council of Scientific and Technical Societies at which organizational issues were discussed.

I. Marchyukaytis, the prorector of the Vilnius Construction Engineering Institute, was elected chairman of the Council.

As was noted at the congress, the scientific and technical societies are being assigned an important role in the accomplishment of many economic tasks. Having actively joined in a socialist competition for the advance fulfillment

of the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan, a society devotes special attention to production intensification. The Republic Council of Scientific and Technical Societies has attached to it a public committee for the improvement of auxiliary operations in industry. On its initiative, during the reporting period more than 20 measures devoted to the problems of reducing the share of manual labor were organized. A permanent seminar on the mechanization of auxiliary operations has won a good evaluation from engineers and technicians. At the seminar specialists study the experience of the republic's and country's best enterprises and organizations. Competitions for the creation of minor mechanization equipment are of great benefit. In line with the proposal of a society, the centralized production of the best equipment has begun. Engineers, technicians, and worker-innovators have achieved substantial success in creating production robots. This applies to the collectives of the Panevezhis "Ekranas," the Vilnius Radio Measurement Instruments Plant imeni the 60th Anniversary of October, and certain other enterprises.

Practically all of the members of the republic's scientific and technical societies are participating actively in the movement for an efficient use of material and fuel and energy resources. The introduction of their proposals into the economy makes possible an annual savings of tens of millions of kilowatt-hours of electric energy, hundreds of thousands of gigacalories of thermal energy, and a large amount of metal, timber, and other materials.

The use of powder metallurgy has promoted the efficient use of metal at the Kapsukas Automatic Food Equipment Plant imeni the 50th Anniversary of the USSR, and continuous casting technology has had the same effect at the Kaunas "Tsentrolit" Plant. With each passing year more and more production wastes are being used in the republic for the production of consumer goods--during the last five years 45 million rubles worth of this output has been supplied to consumers. An active struggle is being waged against corrosion. Through the joint efforts of engineers and scientists effective polymer casings have already been created, and plastic is substituting for metal.

The speakers at the congress emphasized that with each passing year the scientific and technical societies have been devoting more and more attention to improving output quality, and that their members have been participating in the development and introduction in overall systems of quality control and automated production management systems.

The May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee set responsible tasks for the organizations of the scientific and technical societies. In carrying out its decisions, the scientific and technical societies of the agro-industrial complex have become much more active. Their members are improving the technology for processing and storing agricultural output, and are seeking ways to increase the production of food and to expand its assortment.

Socialist competition plays an important role in involving specialists in scientific and technical work and in accelerating the use of its results in production. More than two-thirds of the members of the scientific and technical

societies are competing in accordance with the personal and collective creative plans.

The participants in the congress spoke a good deal about the shortcomings and problems which exist in the work of the scientific and technical societies, and discussed the ways and means of solving them.

In the decree which it adopted the congress called upon all of the members of the scientific and technical societies of Soviet Lithuania to speed up scientific and technological progress, introduce the experience of fraternal republics on a wider scale, increase the effectiveness of socialist competition, celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with new labor successes, and successfully accomplish the tasks which have been set by the party for the 11th Five-Year Plan.

2959

CSC: 1800/132

REGIONAL

AZSSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION SET

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 3 Nov 82 carries on page 1 a 25-word decree of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium announcing that the 10th convocation of the sixth session of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet will take place on 3 December 1982 in Baku.

NEW DONETSK OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY

[Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 30 October 1982 publishes on page 2 a 70 word RATAU article informing that V. P. Mironov had been elected first secretary of Donetsk Obkom. Prior to his election as first secretary Mironov served as chairman of the Donetsk Oblispolkom.

CSO: 1800/322

DZHEZKAZGAN OBLAST PARTY PLENUM ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 11 Nov 82, page 2 reports that N.G. Davydov was elected first secretary and member of the Dzhezkazgan oblast party bureau in connection with the retirement of the former secretary K.S. Losev. O.S. Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, attended.

CSO: 1830/53-P

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

KARAKALPAK POPULATION—The population of the Karakalpak ASSR totaled 1 million on the eve of the 65th anniversary of the great October socialist revolution. Compared with the number of people in Karakalpak ASSR in 1926, the current figure is three times as much. [GF102012 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 10 Nov 82]

STATE AWARDS FOR WORKERS—A group of Kirghiz [as heard] architects and construction workers are among the names on the list of those who are to receive state awards for 1982. The list was made public on the eve of the 65th anniversary of the great October socialist revolution. They have been rewarded for the architectural construction of the new square in the capital of the republic, Alma-ata [as heard]. The buildings around the new square in Alma-ata have been constructed in accordance with the most up to date architectural (?standards) and are in complete harmony with the [word indistinct] of the new square. [Text] [GF102012 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 9 Nov 82]

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27 December 1982

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1347

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

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27 December 1982

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1347

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

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INTERNATIONAL

AFGHAN CLERGY APPEAL TO WORLD'S MUSLIMS TO AID DRA

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 4 Nov 82 pp 2-3

[Text] Afghanistan's Supreme Council of Ulems and Clergy has appealed to all the Moslems of the world to render aid to the Afghan people and take resolute action to stop the undeclared war unleashed by imperialists against that country, writes K. Gevorkyan, APN commentator. The appeal says that the new government embarked on progressive socioeconomic changes in the interests of the overwhelming majority of the republic's population. The first stage of the agrarian reform has been completed with a result of 300,000 peasant families having been granted plots of land. Farmers and nomads enjoy considerable material aid from the state. All the debts to usurers have been cancelled. Workers and employees have had their earnings increased by an average of 26 percent, and those of low-paid categories by 40-50 percent. Over 800 new schools have been built, new colleges are being opened and the Academy of Sciences has been founded.

The Council's appeal stresses that the deposed exploiters and oppressors started a fierce battle against the April revolution and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan created by the working Moslems. In this struggle, continues the appeal, the exploiters and oppressors are supported by the imperialists and feudals of other countries who oppress their own peoples likewise. Particularly wide assistance comes from the imperialists of the United States.

Some prominent Moslem figures have been killed by mercenaries.

How can the enemies of the people of Afghanistan, killing Moslems with weapons received from Islam's enemies, call themselves "mujaheds?" says the appeal of the Supreme Council of Ulems and Clergy of Afghanistan. The hour has struck when the duty of all venerable Moslems, irrespective of the country they live in, of all who revere the honour of Islam, calls them to raise their voice in defence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in defence of the working people, in defence of the April revolution accomplished by the Moslem people of Afghanistan for their own benefit, in the name of peaceful and happy life without hunger, poverty, oppression and injustice.

CSO: 1812/24

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. PRESSURE ON MICRONESIAN REPUBLIC ON EASING NUCLEAR ARMS CRITICIZED

PM081103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 82 p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent O. Skalkin: "Belau Is Continuing the Struggle"]

[Text] Sydney, 31 Oct--Voices of protest are being heard in Belau. The people of the island country in Micronesia are demanding respect for their right to determine the republic's future.

"We want to live in peace and to develop the people's national heritage and unique culture," leader (Ngirturong Otaor) stated. "We do not want to be drawn into violent actions of war or to become part of the war machine of any other state." This statement was addressed to the United States, which acts as the trustee of Micronesia, of which the Republic of Belau is part.

One of the main provisions of the republic's Constitution, supported in referendums by the overwhelming majority of islanders, bans any operations on its territory using nuclear chemical or biological weapons. But these peace-loving aspirations of the people, enshrined in law, are in the Pentagon military's way, taking advantage of its trusteeship. Washington is seeking a totally free hand for its generals on the Belau islands. U.S. representatives are now pressuring local leaders to extort their consent to turning the islands into a U.S. nuclear weapons depot. The United States is threatening to deprive them of financial support.

In November there will be a referendum in Belau about the islands' so-called "free association" with the United States. Senator Moses (Udulong), who represented Belau at the trade union forum of Pacific Ocean countries held recently in the city of Noumea (New Caledonia), described how political extortionists from Washington had succeeded in persuading the Belau Government to abandon the clauses of the country's constitution concerning nuclear weapons. The State Department earmarked \$230,000 for propaganda indoctrination of the population and for bribing its representatives. But the recent outburst of protest shows that the people of Belau are not giving up the struggle for their peaceful future.

Senator (Udulong) ended his speech at the international forum in Noumea with an appeal for support to the Pacific countries' trade unions and all the world's progressive organizations. Belau's call for support in the unequal duel with its imperialist trustees must be heeded.

CSO: 1807/31

INTERNATIONAL

BOLSHEVIK-SOCIALIST UNITY IN PRE-WW I PEACE MOVEMENT RECALLED

PM231641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 82 p 5

[Article by Prof A. Temkin: "The Bells of Basel"; regarding the 70th anniversary of the Extraordinary International Socialist Congress]

[Text] From the 26th CPSU Congress' rostrum, Lenin's party reaffirmed its desire to do its utmost to extricate the peoples from the threat of nuclear war and to preserve world peace. The peace program for the eighties formulated by the congress and the new foreign policy initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union are evidence of the consistent course of the CPSU and of our state toward preserving peace, consolidating detente and toward disarmament which meets the interests both of our people and of all the peoples of the world.

The peace movement nowadays can and must base itself on the historical experience of the antiwar struggle of the working class and other democratic forces. Thus we value those pages of history which record those moments when the struggle reached its peak, revealing an example of international unity.

One such vivid page of history was the Basel International Socialist Congress held 70 years ago. It met at an uneasy time. The imperialist circles were preparing for a military skirmish to recarve the world. The peoples of Europe who had experienced the burden of the arms race were seized with alarm. A wave of indignation arose in the working class against the militarists' schemes.

A wave of antiwar meetings and demonstrations spread across the countries of Europe. Russia's workers also protested angrily against the threat of war. Under the leadership of the party which from the early years of its activity inscribed on its banner "the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party--the party of peace among peoples," the Russian proletariat used the experience accumulated in the struggle against Czarism's adventurist policy. Proclamations issued by party committees exposed the instigators of the imperialist war. The antiwar manifesto of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Central Committee entitled "To All Citizens of Russia," written by V.I. Lenin and distributed in the country was reprinted in the bulletin of the International Socialist Bureau and foreign workers' parties.

In the fall of 1912 the European antiwar movement reached a tremendous pitch. All the social democratic parties advocated that war be averted. The International Socialist Bureau decided to convene an extraordinary International Socialist Congress. It opened on 24 November in the Swiss city of Basel. Some 555 delegates from 23 countries took part in its work. Prominent international social democratic figures attended the congress. They included A. Bebel, C. Zetkin, J. Jaures, M. Cachin, J. Marchlewski and Kh. Kabakchiyev. The Bolshevik delegation comprised five delegates. A. Kollontay attended with a mandate from the Petersburg textile workers. O. Kuusinen joined the Finnish delegation.

The congress only discussed those questions connected with the struggle against militarism and the threat of war. This forum of workers parties among whom there already existed grave political and ideological differences nevertheless reached agreement on the formulation of a single antiwar document. The very fact of the socialist parties' unanimity on the question of the need to firmly rebuff the organizers of the imperialist war was of great moral-political significance.

In our time when the unity of forces of the workers' movement and other social forces advocating the prevention of nuclear holocaust are being perceived as the veritable imperative of the times we still hear the peal of the Basel bells which heralded the opening of the congress of different countries' working class emissaries who gathered together to express their desire to preserve peace.

The speeches were permeated by the idea of the need to bar the way to war. Jean Jaures warned the instigators of war that the working masses would make every effort to "bring the criminals to book." In a vivid and impassioned speech, Clara Zetkin said that the working class would only achieve success in the struggle against war when "all the resources at its disposal were set in motion."

The manifesto adopted by the Basel congress called on the workers of all countries to oppose the imperialist initiators of war with the "might of the proletariat's international solidarity." It made it incumbent on socialists to use the most effective means of averting war. The manifesto declared that workers considered it a "crime to fire on one another for the sake of increasing capitalist profits." The manifesto ended with an appeal to counter the "capitalist world of exploitation and mass murder by the proletarian world of peace and the fraternity of the peoples!"

V.I. Lenin rated this document highly. He considered it a model of resolute antiwar struggle. "It is compulsory to accede to that demonstration in favor of peace that occurred at the International Socialist Congress in Basel," he wrote in a letter to Bolshevik deputies of the fourth state Duma [Czarist parliament]. "Wage war on war! War against all interference! For peace! These are workers' slogans."

When World War I broke out many West European socialist party leaders forgot their solemn pledges enshrined in the Basel manifesto. They voted for military credits, concluded a "civil peace" with "their" bourgeoisies and held ministerial posts in war governments. This engendered one of the most profound crises in the history of the international workers' movement, predetermined its split and was the source of a number of defeats for the working class and working masses.

As for Lenin's party, it remained utterly true to the antiwar pledges proclaimed in the Basel manifesto. In 1915, Lenin, on the party's behalf, signed the manifesto of the International Socialist Congress in Zimmerwald to protest against the imperialist world war. It was then, 2 years before the Great October Revolution, that Lenin stated that the Bolsheviks' first task after the socialist revolution's victory would be to propose a just peace to all warring peoples. This commitment was embodied in the historic decree on peace.

The central party archives contain a copy of the Zimmerwald manifesto annotated by Lenin. He highlighted the following phrase in particular: /"There is no sacrifice, no burden too great for the attainment of this aim: Peace among peoples."/ [Passage between slantlines printed in bold-face.] Lenin's party also defended this principle after coming to power.

The path toward the gaining of a just and democratic peace was difficult and thorny. But it proved to be the only realistic one like the principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems enshrined in Lenin's decree on peace.

The entire subsequent course of history confirms the indestructible unity of the ideas of peace and socialism. "Socialists," Lenin wrote, "have always condemned war among the peoples as a barbarous and brutal deed." Nowadays these words are confirmed in the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries.

Convincing evidence of the Soviet Union's desire to preserve peace is provided by such unprecedented steps as the adoption of a unilateral commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons. This action by the Soviet state in addition to its other proposals is aimed at removing the threat of thermonuclear holocaust.

The bitter experience of two world wars has convinced mankind of the cost of bellicose doctrines of irresponsible politicians prepared to toy with the fate of peace in the name of their imperial ambitions. Faced with the threat of nuclear holocaust the peoples can see that there is now no cause more important than the defense of peace. The ideas of the preservation of peace, proceeding from the premise that the right to life is the most important of all human rights, are infinitely dear to the modern workers' movement.

The Basel congress played a tangible part in the development of the antiwar traditions of the international workers movement. These traditions are continuing, becoming richer and filled with new content. Representatives of the broadest social strata are also participating now in the peace movement which was rooted in the working class.

The common concern to preserve and strengthen peace helps to expand contacts among communist and social democratic parties--the main political forces of the international workers' movement. The experience of history shows that, despite ideological differences, cooperation between communists and social democrats in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament are not only possible but also necessary. A clear idea of the source of the danger of war is necessary as are mutual understanding and broad cooperation among all peace-loving forces and their decisive and consistent actions in defense of peace.

The devotion of the USSR, the first country of victorious socialism in history, to the cause of the struggle for peace and the relaxation of international tension is the guarantee of the world antiwar movement's success.

CSO: 1807/37

INTERNATIONAL

MOSCOW PERSIAN SCORES AFGHAN REBEL ACTIVITIES IN IRAN, PAKISTAN

NC101124 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A report received some days ago stated that in protest against the attacks by Afghan insurgents against their homes, the residents of Qavam are preventing the flow of traffic on a highway linking their town with Shakur, and that they do not allow the Afghan counterrevolutionaries to pass through areas where they live. Our commentator writes: Of course, our dear listeners are well aware of the fact that this is not the first time that the peace-seeking residents of those areas where Afghan piratic insurgents have nested justly express their rage and aversion. There have been several cases when complete bands of insurgents have been beaten up by various Pushtun tribes. About 2 months ago bloody clashes broke out in Pakistan's Golestanpishin area between Afghan brigand insurgents and local people, while the Iranian police--only during the few months of the current year--was compelled to arrest more than 500 members of these so-called Muslim fighters and to disband dozens of their armed groups.

Let us see what is happening. Why are the Muslim Mojahedin, who are eulogized by Western propaganda recently always transferred, even by the police of countries neighboring the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to places completely unsuitable for the holders of titles such as Muslim Mojahedin and fighters for truth? There is an Eastern saying that a fruit speaks of the tree on which it has grown, and as for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, one should consider what they do and what they say. But what can be said about the so-called strugglers for religion who set fire to mosques, schools and hospitals and who kill women, children and old people? Who can believe that these insurgents have faith in a god? Who can believe that these insurgents have honor and respect at a time when they killed famous and respectable Islamic dignitaries like Asadollah Nosrati, Sheykh 'Ali Hoseyn and Mowlavi Akhundzadeh? How do these insurgents dare pay lipservice to their faith in true Islam at a time when recently in Tahar Province they set fire to 58 bookshops where the Holy Koran, the Muslims' divine religious book, was sold?

For a long time now the leaders of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries have proven that profit and income is of paramount importance to them and that it makes no difference what means they use to gain this end. It makes no difference if they plunder a simple Afghan villager or if they rob an insurgent like themselves. However, recently the market for the insurgents has been continuously on the decline and it is becoming more difficult for them to penetrate into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to plunder and assault, so they practice their professional habits in their hangouts from where they set off for piracies. This is why one hears the roar of guns and the commotion of strong clashes every day on the Pakistani areas bordering the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In this way these so-called Muslim fighters divide between themselves their silver coins that they receive from their imperialist masters.

However, they have a still easier way up their sleeves for gaining profits and wealths. During the past 2 months the residents of Peyvast and Shahpur areas in Pakistan, of the Pakistani cities Karachi, Lahore, Quetta and Peshawar, and of the Iranian cities of Mashhad, Zabol and Zahedan have felt the high level of expertise of the Afghan Mojahedin in gaining profits and amassing wealths with their skin and flesh. The Mojahed insurgents have completely plundered everything--banks, shops and houses--and when the residents of Peyvast decided to resist the insurgents, the so-called Muslim Mojahedin planted mines on roads and in mosques. At the 'Alizai mosque 4 people were killed and 12 wounded in an explosion of a mine planted by the so-called Afghan Muslim Mojahedin.

Very recently, even the British newspaper THE TIMES was compelled to confess that thanks to Afghan insurgents during the past 3 years the northwestern areas of Pakistan have surpassed the world famous Golden Triangle--the borders of Burma, Thailand and Laos--in the production of drugs. This is a great business, but no one envies this achievement.

CSO: 4640/64

INTERNATIONAL

'CONSPIRACY' BY U.S. GOVERNMENT, NEWS MEDIA AGAINST POLAND DESCRIBED

PM051055 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 31 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Yu. Kornilov: "Conspiracy Against Poland"]

[Text] No, the aggressive imperialist circles in the West who call for a new "crusade" against socialism have no desire to reconcile themselves to the fact that events in the People's Poland are by no means developing according to the schedule marked out in Washington! Scarcely a week goes by without attempts being made in the United States or certain other NATO countries to interfere grossly in Polish affairs and exploit Poland's domestic problems to exacerbate the international situation. First the White House, having clean forgotten that Poland is not Texas or California or some "banana republic" under U.S. tutelage, makes statements threatening that sovereign country and trying to dictate a "line of conduct" to its government and Sejm. Then the U.S. State Department starts unceremoniously lecturing the Poles on what policy they should pursue. Then, following Washington's example, the Atlanticist strategists play the same tune. The facts show that the "highest echelons" of power in Washington and NATO are the initiators of the unceasing attacks on a socialist state and set the tone and the main directions in the anti-Polish, antisocialist campaign which has been unleashed in the West.

From Economic Aggression to Sanctions

Fierce attacks against Poland take place in all spheres--political, ideological, military and, of course, economic. Back in the seventies imperialist circles, following the (Khileks-5) plan elaborated by Washington and NATO, which defined the aims and parameters of anti-Polish "economic aggression," adopted a line of energetically drawing Poland into the bondage of debt so as to undermine its economy and make the country profoundly dependent on economic ties with Western monopolies. When this aim was to a significant extent realized (which became possible because of serious mistakes and miscalculations by the former Polish leadership) people in the West, above all the United States, embarked on the second stage of the plan laid down: they announced that they are "ready to help" Poland overcome its difficulties--but on condition that Poland, for its part, takes certain "steps in response." What do they have in mind? The answer can be found, for instance, in the pamphlet "the Polish crisis: the working people's rights," which was prepared by the U.S. congressional research service and which states outright that U.S. economic "aid" to Poland will only be justified if Poland makes..."substantial reforms compatible with American interests and ideals."

The People's Poland resolutely rejected the attempts at economic pressure, diktat and blackmail, frustrating the plans of those who hoped to use a "stifling credit noose" to "squeeze" socialism. And then the "friends of Poland" across the ocean discarded their masks and went into a frontal attack, launching the so-called "sanctions machinery" with the aim of "crushing" the Polish economy: this is also the aim of Washington's cancellation of Poland's most-favored-nation status in trade, which U.S. President R. Reagan announced recently. Here it is apposite to note that although Washington, in trying to destabilize the Polish economy, is guided above all by political motives, a part is also played by the selfish economic interests of American monopolies. Let us recall in this connection that in 1980-1981, when coal extraction fell in Poland, the United States took advantage of the opportunity to penetrate traditional Polish markets.

The Polish press, commenting on the U.S. line, notes that the American sanctions are spearheaded directly against the Polish people, toward whom the Washington rulers are so fond of expressing their "friendly feelings." At the same time it is stressed that any attempts to use economic pressure to bring Poland to its knees or shake Poland's socialist foundations are absolutely futile. And this is not only because, as TRYBUNA LUDU notes, as a result of American sanctions Poland will suffer a shortfall of \$40 million this year, that is, a sum amounting to less than 1 percent of the total volume of Poland's trade turnover with Western countries (many of which, incidentally, have no inclination to submit to Washington's diktat and curtail mutually advantageous trade and economic contacts with Poland and other East European states). The "sanctions" from across the ocean will not shake the Polish socialist state first and foremost because the Polish people are fully determined to uphold socialism, and Poland--and this should not be forgotten by the Washington strategists--is a member of CEMA and has reliable friends and allies.

Mr Buckley's "Ideas"

Simultaneously with the economic aggression, imperialist circles are launching increasingly extensive psychological aggression against Poland with the aim of undermining the moral, political and ideological foundations of that socialist state. Seven Western radio voices bombard that country for a total of 38 hours a day with propaganda missiles charged with the subtlest slander against socialism.

Although today, as yesterday, the gamble on slander remains the pivot of all the activity of the initiators of psychological warfare, tactics in this activity are changing--the ideological saboteurs are striving to take account of the shifts and changes which, despite their calculations, are taking place in Poland. After the imposition of martial law in Poland, when it became obvious that imperialist circles' hopes of separating Poland from the Warsaw Pact at a stroke had collapsed, they went over from more or less camouflaged onslaughts on socialism to a frontal attack on it. The Voice of America, the BBC and other radio voices do their best to encourage the counterrevolutionary underground which still persists in Poland, to slander the PZPR and to undermine Polish-Soviet

friendship. The channels of the subversive Radio Free Europe (RFE), that CIA protege which is installed in Munich, are widely used to transmit direct recommendations and instructions to counterrevolutionaries and extremists, explaining how to incite people to violate laws, cause disorganization in economic life, sabotage government measures and terrorize opponents of the counterrevolution. Since 1980 RFE's so-called "research section" has also been systematically preparing secret "analytical surveys" of the situation in Poland which are sent to the U.S. State Department and the CIA.

"We will win the war of ideas!" J. Buckley recently proclaimed, having been appointed by the White House to the post of leader of RFE and its twin, Radio Liberty (RL). It is no secret what kind of "ideas" Mr Buckley has in mind, as he is known for his ultrareactionary views. But it should be noted that an extremely powerful material base has now been created for the attempts by Buckley and his Washington bosses to achieve so-called victories in psychological warfare. The annual RL and RFE budget has reached \$100 million for the first time in their existence. The CIA's Munich subsidiaries are lavishly supplied with sophisticated machinery, the number of their radio transmitters is increasing and their capacities growing and the staff is expanding and "strengthening."

What kind of gentlemen do Washington and the U.S. special services entrust with leading RFE's "Polish section," which now has 150 employees and is one of the radio center's biggest? The section is headed by one (Z. Nayder), a long-standing CIA agent who fled Poland in 1981. His predecessor was the inveterate anticommunist count (Z. Mikhaylovskiy). Before that section was headed by Jan (Novak-Yezeranskiy), who became known as such subtle provocateur that on the CIA's recommendation he was even appointed to a high post in the U.S. National Security Council.

The "Tennis Lovers" Hurry to Warsaw...

Not long ago a sudden epidemic of...tennis fever could be observed among American diplomats accredited to a number of European countries. The interest in this form of sport was so great that about 30 American diplomatic workers dropped everything and hurriedly set off for a tennis tournament then being held in Warsaw. How can such an unexpected attraction toward the Polish tennis courts among representatives of the U.S. foreign policy department be explained? It is not so very difficult to answer this question if you take into account that the transatlantic "fans" with diplomatic passports who came to the Polish capital were not so much passing their time at the tournament as trying to give support through their presence to the counterrevolutionaries, who launched their latest antisocialist sorties at precisely that time....

There is no need to say that any ties between official Western representatives in Warsaw, and diplomats in particular, with the counterrevolutionary underground which operates in the country, adheres to antigovernment positions and tries to undermine the country's existing sociopolitical system are absolutely unlawful

and are against not only Polish laws but generally accepted international norms. Nonetheless a fact is a fact: every time the counterrevolutionaries and extremists kick up their next fuss, it is the U.S. Embassy in Poland which turns out to be fully informed about their plans, and who but American diplomats and journalists are the first to rush to the "scene of the action." This was the case, for instance, in early May, when practically half the U.S. Embassy personnel in Warsaw suddenly left their places of work and scattered through the city in order to "observe" the escapades of extremist and hooligan groups. So it was at the end of August, when not only in Warsaw but in 11 other Polish cities more than 150 foreigners (including 50 Western diplomats) "observed" sorties by extremists trying to create excesses and street disturbances. One Western ambassador even set off ostentatiously on foot toward the region of disturbances: what if someone attacks him in the heat of the moment and violates his diplomatic immunity? What publicity that would be for the ambassador himself, what a sensation for the provocative Western radio voices...!

Poland has been and remains one of the main "targets of activity" by Western special services: suffice it to recall that in the period 1973-1980 Polish military tribunals convicted more than 160 spies and saboteurs and that over a short period of time the Polish authorities were forced to expel from the country dozens of Western correspondents who were involved in matters which had nothing in common with the status of journalist! With the recruitment, training and sending into Poland of espionage and subversive agents running smoothly, the CIA and other Western special services are increasingly frequently turning their gaze toward the reactionary section of the Polish emigre population. The so-called "committee for aid to solidarity" set up in New York in early 1982, which has close links with the U.S. Congress, the CIA and the reactionary chiefs of the American trade union association, the AFL-CIO, is increasingly actively laying claim to the role of the chief anti-Polish, anti-socialist center. It is this "committee" which has elaborated the "recommendations on organizing the resistance movement" and is trying to convey them to Poland.

A book by the well-known Polish journalist and writer M. Reniak entitled "The Confederation for an Independent Poland--Behind the Scenes, Facts, Documents" has recently been published in Warsaw, and shows the true face of yet another emigre hornet's nest hostile to people's Poland--the terrorist organization "free Poland" which has been created in the United States. The ringleader of this center (which, incidentally, is registered by the American Justice Department as...a subsidiary of the Polish emigre government in London!) is one (K. Ganf), a former Gestapo agent who took part in the mass murders of Jews in Poland and Lithuania in 1939-1942. "Free Poland" openly declares that its task is the "struggle against socialism," the organization of provocations at Polish and Soviet diplomatic and other missions in the United States, the sending of anonymous threatening letters to employees of these missions and so forth. The organizers of these provocations are particularly active during periods when in Poland itself the counterrevolutionary underground makes new antisocialist sorties.

The imposition of martial law in Poland, by halting the offensive by counter-revolution, created the conditions for normalizing the situation in the country, and there can be no doubt that this process would have gone considerably more rapidly had it not been for the hostile activity of U.S. and NATO imperialist circles. But the Polish working people, communists and the PZPR leadership are fully determined to defend the gains of socialism and emerge as quickly as possible in the mainstream of development. This determination meets with full support from the USSR and all the fraternal socialist countries.

CSO: 1807/30

INTERNATIONAL

ONUS SEEN ON USSR TO IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH PRC

PM241511 Rome AVANTI in Italian 20 Nov 82 pp 1, 6

[Jiri Pelikan article: "Long March Against Hegemonism"]

[Text] Recently, particularly on the occasion of the Moscow meeting between the Chinese foreign minister and his Soviet counterpart, there has been a great deal of talk about a rapprochement between the Soviet Union and China. Undoubtedly something is happening in relations between these two major countries: the public polemic is becoming attenuated, the Soviets' propagandist attacks are disappearing and a dialogue is being started in preparation for serious negotiations on the accumulated problems of the past 25 years.

This is undoubtedly positive, because the tension between these major powers had repercussions on the international plane and constituted a threat to world peace. But one must be careful in interpreting this new phase in relations between China and the USSR: a sector of the Italian and Western press as a whole portrays this development as a "change" in Chinese policy and as the result of the virtually unilateral initiative of the Soviet leadership group represented first by Brezhnev and now by his successor Andropov.

This interpretation proceeds from a lack of acquaintance with Chinese policy. China has always been in favor of negotiations with the Soviet Union. It was not China that broke off first economic, then political and cultural relations with the USSR. It is enough to remember the Soviet decision, under the Khrushchev administration, to recall all Soviet specialists from China and to cut off almost all economic cooperation. With Brezhnev's advent to power relations between the two giants of the communist camp deteriorated still further with a political and ideological offensive by Moscow against Chinese "deviationism" and growing military pressure along the Soviet-Chinese border, with a massive concentration of Soviet troops, tanks and missiles.

The Chinese leaders, headed by Deng and Hu Yaobang, have for years pursued a two-fold policy: to oppose Soviet hegemonism with the determination to defend their own autonomy and to respond to any Soviet attack with a people's war, and on the other hand to seek negotiations with the USSR based on the principle of equality and reciprocity. The conditions demanded by the Chinese for a dialogue with Moscow were always the same: the withdrawal of Soviet

troops from the Chinese border, along which the USSR has amassed over a million troops. The Chinese leaders over the years argued the need to return to the border situation that existed under Khrushchev, with whom they did not agree on the ideological plane but to whom they grant the merit of not having pursued an aggressive military strategy, which started with Brezhnev's advent to power.

Another Chinese demand was that the Soviet leaders recognize that the present borders between the countries were established on the basis of the diktat of the Russian czars who seized part of Chinese territory. But this demand does not mean that the Chinese want these territories to be returned to China: they only want an acknowledgment of that historical truth, which has a very major significance in the Asian countries.

Last, the Chinese leaders have always stressed the need for the Soviet leadership to abandon its policy of encircling China with the support of Vietnam, Kampuchea and perhaps even India, which is subject to Soviet pressures. Even now little is known about how China contributed to the Vietnamese people's victory for their country's unity and about the fact that China never requested anything in exchange from Vietnam for this assistance. But one can imagine the Chinese leaders' irritation at the hostility that the present Vietnamese leadership groups display toward China, with Moscow's full support, in the past, and at the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, justified by the cruelty of the Pol Pot regime, which the Vietnamese leaders themselves supported even in its declining phase. This is the reason for the Chinese demand, always repeated to the USSR, that Vietnam not be used to encircle China and that there be no support for its plans to form a "greater Indochina" by occupying Kampuchea and Laos and establish satellite regimes of Hanoi's there. It will be seen whether Moscow is willing to force the Vietnamese leaders to change their attitude toward Kampuchea and toward China itself.

Last, there remains the enigma of Afghanistan--very important to the Chinese, but equally important to the Soviets, who fell in to a Vietnam-style trap: they cannot be defeated by the Afghan guerrillas but neither can they win, and find themselves involved in a war of attrition that they have never before experienced and that presents unpredictable consequences. There are indications that Moscow is beginning to realize that this is a blind alley and that it is trying to find a way out of there without losing face. Andropov himself met on the occasion of Brezhnev's funeral not only with the Afghan Quisling Karmal but also with Pakistani President Zia and with Indira Gandhi, who have a direct interest in the peaceful solution of the Afghan problem. That something is happening within the Soviet leadership is confirmed by a comment from PRAVDA Editor Afanasyev, who revealed in a conversation with Japanese guests that "the Afghan problem could not be resolved in military terms." This seems like an acknowledgment of the failure of the Soviet army's intervention, though it would be premature to interpret this observation as an opinion of the Soviet leadership.

Nevertheless, if the Soviets are prepared to reconsider their policy in Afghanistan, the chief reason for this change remains the Afghan people's tough and permanent resistance to the Soviet invasion and international

solidarity with it. This is why it is still our duty to support the Afghan resistance both morally and materially.

These are the conditions for the change in relations between the USSR and China. The Chinese leaders still regard the United States and the Soviet Union as imperialist states trying to impose their hegemony on other peoples. But they believe that whereas the United States is defending its past gains and is on the defensive, the USSR is continually expanding and trying to gain ground so as to achieve a division of the world from a position of strength. For the Chinese, the principal threat therefore comes from Moscow, though they cannot underestimate the Taiwan lobby, which now involves many U.S. and Western politicians and businessmen. As socialists, we oppose any attempt, albeit camouflaged, to introduce the "policy of the two Chinas," because we believe that the Chinese people are entitled to live united in the same homeland.

Within this context one can expect no rapid change in relations between the USSR and China, but rather a very lengthy and complex dialogue on all these problems. The only solution for the new CPSU leader is to adopt toward China the same attitude that was adopted toward Yugoslavia, that is, to acknowledge that China is a socialist country, but very different from the others, and entitled to pursue its own foreign policy entirely independently. There is now no prospect of a Chinese return to Soviet hegemony. Any such dreams will be dashed again.

This is confirmed by the appointment as the new foreign minister of Wu Xueqian, an old friend of mine and long one of the closest aides of CPC Secretary General Hu Yaobang, who fully supports the dual line of negotiations based on the principles of equality and at the same time determined opposition to any form of Soviet hegemonism.

CSO: 3528/44

NATIONAL

DAYS OF SOVIET LITERATURE HELD IN VILNIUS

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 12 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[EL'TA communique: "A Great and Joyous Festival"]

[Excerpts] The friendship of nations is an achievement of the Great October. A resonant chord of this friendship and a genuine festival of socialist culture is the Days of Soviet Literature being celebrated in Soviet Lithuania in honor of the 60th Anniversary of the USSR. Vilnius has become the rallying point of representatives of multinational literature--people depicting the magnificent panorama of the Fatherland's feats of labor and presenting in their work the image of our contemporary, the builder of communism, who came here from all nooks and crannies of our unencompassable homeland.

On 11 October the Days of Soviet Literature in the Lithuanian SSR, devoted to the 60th Anniversary of the USSR, were ceremonially inaugurated at the State Academic Theatre of the Opera and Ballet, Lithuanian SSR.

The members of the presidium are the comrades: P. Grishkyavichus, A. Barkauskas, R. Songayla, N. Dybenko, V. Astrauskas, A. Barauskas, K. Kayris, V. Sakalauskas, L. Shepetis, V. Mikuchyauskas, Yu. Petkyavichyus, and P. Shileykis; the deputy chairmen of the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet L. Dirzhinskayte and E. Mezhelaitis; the Deputy Chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers A. Chesnavichus; and participants in the Days--delegations from all the fraternal republics, and from Moscow and Leningrad, headed by Yu. Surovtsev, secretary of the Board of Union of USSR Writers, along with litterateurs, artists and writers.

The ceremonial soiree was inaugurated by L. Shepetis, chairman of the organizing commission for conducting Days of Soviet Literature in the Lithuanian SSR and secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

He declared: "In the capital of Soviet Lithuania--Vilnius--a major festival of the culture and friendship of nations, the Days of Soviet Literature, devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has commenced.

"It is gratifying to note that our visitors include well-known writers from Moscow and all the Union republics and many autonomous republics. We cordially greet you all, honored guests!"

A meeting [with the delegates] was held at the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, during which Pyatras Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, familiarized the guests with the achievements of Soviet Lithuania within the family of the fraternal peoples of the USSR.

The republic party organization has always been attaching great importance to working with the creative intelligentsia, to its growing role in our life. We firmly believe that the Days of Soviet Literature in Lithuanian SSR will also contribute to the struggle to translate into reality the plans of our Leninist party.

There is no doubt that, following a good tradition, these Days will become not only a school of brotherhood but also a school of professional mastery of the craft of writing and serve as the momentum for new works. And of course, this will concern the tremendous responsibility of the artist toward his own nation, his participation in the struggle for peace and progress on earth.

In this 60th year of establishment of the USSR L. I. Brezhnev's words on the unity of the Soviet peoples are particularly topical--the unity that provides the basis for the might of the socialist state and the work and political activity of the Soviet people.

"We are the Soviet people"--these proud words are being uttered today by Russians, Ukrainians, Georgians, Lithuanians, Belorussians and Latvians--the representatives of all the nations and nationalities of our great state. "We are the Soviet people"--so say all the citizens of our multinational Homeland. This feeling of unity also permeates the best works of the writers and artists of all the fraternal republics, and is an inexhaustible wellspring of their mutual enrichment.

How can one omit to mention today, as well, that the formation and maturing of Lithuanian Soviet literature and art are inseparably bound to Russian Soviet culture, and to the cultures of the other nations of our country!

Everyone recalls the words uttered from the tribune of the 26th party congress concerning the new tidal wave in the development of Soviet literature and art. That wave has already resulted in quite a few original works produced in all the republics. Yes, precisely, in all the republics including ours. We admit that we are proud of contemporary Lithuanian art culture, with its rich past and strenuous inimitable present, which is well known in our country and increasingly so abroad. Under Soviet rule the translations of books by our writers have reached 46 million copies--more than a million in one year! As for the editions of books by our writers published in our native Lithuanian language, during the same time they aggregated nearly 60 million copies. Could this be even dreamed of by the writer or reader in bourgeois Lithuania where the average book was published in 500 copies?

Soviet multinational literature is now being written in 77 languages of the nations and nationalities of the USSR. This is an unprecedented phenomenon. The world has never before known any other literature whose best creative accomplishments are generated by the talents of writers of such varied nationalities. Their works became accessible to all people in the country chiefly thanks to the Russian language--the language of friendship.

The new tidal wave at present reflects in its tremendous thrust deep processes determining the course of history that are occurring in the awareness of the Soviet nation. These processes, which consolidate the great accomplishments of the party's Leninist nationality policy, mirror the steady growth of the fraternal friendship of all the peoples of our multinational Homeland, as well as the growth of the material and intellectual potential of every republic and, along with this, its maximum utilization for a harmonious development of the entire country.

Lithuanian literature has not been passively entrained in this process. It does not play a neutral role in it. On the contrary, Lithuanian literature actively promotes this process with the force of its ideas and images, inculcating in people a communist world outlook and educating them in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, in the spirit of the proud feeling of belonging to the united and great Soviet Homeland.

The basis of Soviet literature is life itself, the living practice of socialist transformation, the ideals of communism. This inexhaustible wellspring of literature was and remains a mighty prime mover and impetus for the development of all types, genres and styles of artistic creativity. It is precisely on this basis of party-minded and nationality-minded approach that our literature has created a new type of writer, patriot and internationalist whose life, talent, creativity and varied civic activities always belong to the people.

That is why Soviet literature has gained the love and great trust of our readers and enjoys worldwide authority.

The floor was given to Yu. Surovtsev, secretary of the Board of the USSR Writers' Union.

He declared: "The Days of Soviet Literature are a form of contact between writers and the nationwide readership, a form of their living dialogue which has become a praiseworthy tradition in the cultural life of our multinational country. Considerable experience has been gained by the Writers' Union in conducting such Days. But now a new era is coming in Soviet literature and the awareness and hearts of writers are stirred by a new joy, new expectations. And there is plenty to feel stirred about these days!

"The Days of Soviet multinational literature are represented by such a broad variety of writers, writing in so many tongues, by the writers' brigade meeting for the first time in Soviet Lithuania.

"The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on the 60th Anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics states: 'Our union is the embodiment of the ideas of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, the Leninist principles of the nationality policy.' And the unique, great, unified, multinational literature, a literature written in nearly 80 languages, is of a stature equal to such a country.

"It is stirring and inspiring that we have gathered here almost immediately following the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee 'On the Creative Relationship Between Literary and Art Periodicals and the Practice of Building Communism.' This resolution continues and spells out more concretely the party's course regarding the

creative intelligentsia--a course of trust and understanding of the tremendous and irreplaceable educational significance of the work of artists, a course toward stimulating a still greater rise in our responsibility for our labor and imbuing that labor with an even greater profundity of thought, beauty of form, width of horizons, promoting even greater activity in recreating the great laws and depicting the great undercurrents of the ocean of life of the people, that very life which can also be called the practice of building communism.

"As stressed by comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the party Central Committee, at the ceremonies in Baku honoring the award of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR, the educational power of art is not yet being fully exploited. What shall we answer, in order of self-criticism as the phrase goes? We must work better, more responsibly. We should refine the forms of relationships with thought, cultivate practical paths of mirroring the accomplishments, experiences and concerns of the people.

"This is also the reason for the Days of Soviet Literature. We have only started them here in lovely Vilnius. Our hearts already are warmed by our initial--and most pleasant--impressions produced by encounters on Lithuanian soil....

"The party poses to us all the task of promoting the further rapprochement and mutual enrichment of the cultures of the socialist nations, the ideological and political rapprochement of the Soviet multinational society. This task is to be accomplished not only by shoptalk among writers but also by saturating the soul with impressions of life itself, in which the dialectics of the international and the national is realistically mirrored.

"To behold Lithuania, one of the Soviet sisters of our country, and to feel the warmth of the people and their industriousness, is our wish from the very bottom of our heart: we believe in this and do not doubt this."

The friendship of Soviet nations, close ties among fraternal republics, and the unflagging exchange of spiritual and cultural values were the subjects of the speeches by Mustay Karim, secretary of the Board of RSFSR Writers' Union, Winner of the RSFSR State Prize, people's writer of Bashkir ASSR, and Hero of Socialist Labor; the poet I. Drach, winner of the State Prize imeni T. Shevchenko, Ukrainian SSR; A. Mukhtar, secretary of the Board of Uzbek SSR Writers' Union, Winner of the Uzbek SSR State Prize imeni Khamza; N. Gilevich, first secretary of the Board of the Belorussian SSR Writers' Union, Winner of the Belorussian SSR State Prize imeni Ya. Kupala, poet and literary critic; and I. Ziyedoyans, people's poet of Latvian SSR, Winner of the State Prize and Komsomol Prize of the Latvian SSR.

1386

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NATIONAL

TEXT AND AMENDMENTS OF 1960 LAW ON BORDER PROTECTION

Text of 1960 Law

Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK in Russian No 34 (1018), 1960 pp 747-756

[Text of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree 324: "On the Ratification of the Statute on the Protection of the USSR State Border"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

1. That the Statute on the Protection of the USSR State Border is ratified.
2. That the decree of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of Peoples Commissars of the USSR of 15 June 1927 "On Confirmation of the Statute on Protection of the State Border of the USSR" and the Statute on Protection of the State Borders of the USSR (Collected Laws of the USSR, 1927, No 62, Articles 624 and 625) are considered nullified.

[signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, the Kremlin, 5 August 1960

Statute on the Protection of the USSR State Border

I. General Provisions

Article 1. The state border of the USSR is a line establishing the limits of the land and water territory of the USSR. The vertical plane which transects this line is the boundary of the air space and the subsoil of the USSR.

Article 2. The state border of the USSR is established by decisions of the supreme organs of state authority of the USSR and by agreements which are in force between the USSR and other states.

The contour of the state border over land is established by descriptive protocols and other documents of demarcation.

Article 3. Coastal maritime waters to a width of 12 nautical miles, calculated from the line of low tide both at the mainland as well as around islands, or from the line which is the outer limit of the internal maritime waters of the USSR, are territorial waters of the USSR. In certain cases provided by agreements of the USSR with other states, the width of the territorial waters may be of other dimension.

The line of the outer limit of the territorial waters is the state border of the USSR on the sea.

The maritime state border of the USSR in sectors where the territorial waters of the USSR adjoin the territorial waters of contiguous states is established in accordance with agreements concluded by the USSR with the contiguous states, and in the absence of such agreements, in accordance with accepted principles of international practice between states, or along a straight line connecting the terminal points of the land border at the sea.

Article 4. The internal maritime waters of the USSR comprise:

- a) the waters of ports of the USSR, bounded on the seaward side by the line which passes through the most seaward points of the hydroinstallations and other port structures;
- b) the waters of gulfs, bays, inlets and coastal lakes, the shores of which belong entirely to the USSR, to a straight line running from shore to shore at that place where is first formed one or several openings from the seaward side, if the width of each of these does not exceed 24 nautical miles;
- c) the waters of gulfs, bays, inlets and coastal lakes, seas and straits which historically belong to the USSR.

Article 5. The state border of the USSR on navigable border rivers is set at the center of the main channel or thalweg of the river or at the center of the main branch; and on border lakes, at the center of the lake or along a straight line connecting the terminal points of the land border at the shores of the lake. The state border, when running along a river or lake, is not shifted either when the contour of the shores or the water level changes, or when the course of the river digresses to either side, unless otherwise provided by agreements of the USSR with other states.

Article 6. The state border of the USSR is clearly marked by visible border markers (border posts, pyramids, mounds, trenches, buoys, fixed beacons, etc.).

The line of the outer limit of the territorial waters of the USSR may in certain places be marked for orientation purposes by buoys and stakes.

II. System of Administration of the State Border

Article 7. The system of administration of the state border (procedure for crossing the border, maintenance of border markers, work operations on the border, etc.) is established by laws of the USSR with contiguous states.

Article 8. In the interests of protection of the state border on the land and water territory of the USSR, in necessary instances a border zone and border strip are established by the Council of Ministers USSR or, upon its instructions, by the Councils of Ministers of the union and autonomous republics.

A border zone is established, as a rule, within the territorial limits of the rayon or city, or the rural or village Soviet of Workers Deputies, adjacent to the state border. The border zone, where established, also includes the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR and the Soviet portion of the waters of border rivers and lakes. In the border zone, a particular system of administration is applied.

The width of the border strip may not exceed 2 kilometers from the line of the state border on land or from the shores of border rivers and lakes. Within the limits of this strip adequate systems of restrictions are applied by the Border Troops.

The Soviet portion of border rivers and lakes, as well as islands belonging to the USSR on these rivers and lakes, are under the exclusive control of the Border Troops.

Article 9. On certain sectors of the internal maritime and territorial waters of the USSR, by decision of the competent agencies, areas may be established in which navigation by ships, anchorage, and marine industry are permanently or temporarily prohibited. The establishment of such areas is reported in the "Notices to Navigators" [Izveshcheniya moreplavatelyam].

Article 10. Entry within the limits of a border zone by persons who are not permanent residents of this zone is prohibited without authorization by agencies of the militia, in the absence of other established procedure.

Entry and residence in the border strip is permitted only on authorization of the Border Troops.

Article 11. Passage of persons across the state border of the USSR is granted only upon evidence of official documents, drawn up in the proper form, authorizing entry within the limits of the USSR or departure from the USSR, and is effected at places where check points [kontrol'no-propusknoy punkt, KPP] of the Border Troops are located.

Control of the transfer of written materials and printed publications across the border is also executed at the check points.

Article 12. The passage of freight and other goods and valuables, as well as diplomatic mail, across the state border of the USSR, is performed by customs establishments in conformance with the Customs Code of the USSR and with special instructions.

Agricultural and wood products, plants, animals and birds, and products of animal origin are subject to medical, veterinary and phytological control, in addition to customs control.

Article 13. By agreement with contiguous states, simplified procedures may be established for the passage of persons and accompanying freight and other goods and valuables across the state border of the USSR. Such passage may be accomplished both at check points and at other places as agreed with the contiguous states.

Article 14. Rail, water, air, automotive and other transportation across the state of the USSR is accomplished in accordance with laws in force and agreements of the USSR with other states.

Transport conveyances, with the exception of air transports, are granted passage across the border at border check points, whereas aircraft of all types cross the border at established places (air gateways). Departures of all aircraft from the territory of the USSR, as well as the landing of aircraft after after crossing the state border on flights into the USSR, are authorized only at airfields at which check points exist. Other procedures with respect to overflights and landings by aircraft are permitted only by special authorization of the competent agencies.

Article 15. Foreign nonmilitary vessels enjoy the right of peaceful passage over the territorial waters of the USSR. Peaceful passage is considered to mean navigation across the territorial waters for the purpose of transiting them without entering the internal maritime waters, or for the purpose of entering the internal maritime waters or exiting the internal maritime waters to the open sea. A passage is considered peaceful if the vessel follows the customary route of navigation or a route recommended by the competent agencies, with observance of the established system of procedure and in places where there are no areas closed to navigation, as reported in the "Notices to Navigators."

The schedule of ports, harbors and roadsteads open to foreign ships, and the procedures for putting into them and lying over, for performing cargo and passenger operations, for communications between ship and shore, for visits ashore by personnel of the ships crews, for visits aboard such ships by persons not belonging to the ships crews, and other matters relative to calls by foreign nonmilitary vessels in the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR, are regulated by laws of the USSR and the union republics and by special regulations and instructions issued by the competent agencies and published in the "Notices to Navigators" and other official publications.

Article 16. Foreign military vessels transit the territorial waters and enter the internal maritime waters of the USSR by prior authorization of the Government of the USSR under procedures provided by the regulations on calls by foreign military vessels in the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR, published in the "Notices to Navigators."

Foreign submarines authorized to visit the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR must remain solely in surfaced condition.

Article 17. Foreign military and nonmilitary vessels, while calling in the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR, are required to comply with the navigation, radiotelegraph, port, customs, sanitary and other regulations on navigation and visits in these waters.

Article 18. Foreign nonmilitary vessels suffering disaster, if compelled to noncompliance with the regulations on peaceful passage across the territorial waters of the USSR, are required to communicate immediately concerning such cause to the nearest Soviet port. The transmission of false disaster signals for the purpose of illegal entry in the territorial waters of the USSR or layover in these waters is considered a violation of the state border of the USSR. Ships transmitting such signals are liable to detention.

Article 19. Operations in marine industry (fishing, catching of crabs, hunting for marine animals, and any other industry) in the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR by foreign vessels is prohibited except in cases when such industry is authorized by agreements of the USSR with the states in question. It is likewise forbidden to foreign vessels to conduct hydrographic and research activities in the aforementioned waters.

Foreign vessels which violate the above provisions, or which, although having authorization with respect to marine industry, proceed in violation of established regulations, are liable to detention, and persons guilty of the violation are held answerable in conformance with the laws of the USSR and the union republics.

Article 20. Shipping, fishing, timber floating, water use and the construction of various hydroinstallations on border rivers and lakes are performed and regulated on the basis of agreements of the USSR with contiguous states. In the absence of such agreements, shipping, fishing, timber floating and water use in the Soviet portion of the waters of border rivers and lakes is permitted on the basis of regulations established by the competent agencies with the concurrence of the Border Troops. In the same manner, the erection of various hydroinstallations, which do not alter the water system of the river, is authorized.

Article 21. The sending of any form and mail (letters, printed matter, parcels, etc.) across the state border of the USSR is performed in compliance with the requirements of the Customs Code of the USSR and in accordance with agreements of the USSR and other states on the exchange of mail.

Article 22. International telephone and telegraph communications across the state border of the USSR, the inspection and repair of lines used in such communications, as well as the construction, repair and operation of gas, oil and electric power lines which cross the border, are conducted in conformance with laws in force and agreements of the USSR with other states.

Article 23. Customs, medical and sanitary, veterinary, and phytological control at the state border of the USSR are executed by the respective agencies of the Ministries of Internal Trade, Health, and Agriculture, and at border railroad stations medical and sanitary control is executed by the Ministry of Railroads, according to laws in force and agreements of the USSR with other states. The above-named ministries, with the concurrence of the Border Troops, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and other interested authorities, issue regulations binding on all for the execution of customs, medical and sanitary, veterinary, and phytological control.

For the performance of these functions, customs establishments and veterinary and sanitary-quarantine points are organized, which are stationed at points where Border Troops check points are located.

In the event of the appearance of a threatened spread of particularly dangerous infections on the territory of the USSR or of a contiguous state, on the decision of the competent agencies the border in the threatened sectors may be temporarily closed and quarantine of persons, animals, freight, household goods, passenger belongings, and other materials may be instituted.

Article 24. To ensure fulfillment of agreements in matters pertaining to the system of administration of the state border, cooperation in the fulfillment of other agreements of the USSR with contiguous countries on border matters, and settlement of border incidents arising on the state border of the USSR, border representatives of the USSR (border commissars, authorized border agents, and deputies and assistants to them) are designated from the officer personnel of the Border Troops.

Border representatives of the USSR are governed in their work by the laws of the USSR, by agreements of the USSR with other states on border matters, and by special instructions.

Questions not settled by the border representatives are referred for resolution to diplomatic channels.

Article 25. In sectors of the state border of the USSR where border representatives are not specially designated, their functions are performed by the commanders of Border Troops units [chastí], acting on the basis of special instructions.

Article 26. The following are considered to be violators of the state border of the USSR:

- a) persons who cross (on foot, by conveyance or air travel) or attempt to cross the state border at points not established for border crossing, or at established crossing points by illegal means;
- b) persons who violate the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR, as well as the Soviet portion of the waters of border rivers and lakes, aboard water craft or by swimming, if they illegally enter these waters or illegally attempt to depart beyond their limits;
- c) foreign military and nonmilitary vessels entering the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR, as well as the Soviet portion of the waters of border rivers and lakes, in violation of the established regulations on entry;
- d) aircraft which cross the boundary of the air space of the USSR, if they do not have authorization from the competent Soviet agencies for flying across the border and over the land or water territory of the USSR, or which, although having such authorization, fly across the border at other than the established place or in violation of the altitude [prescribed].

Article 27. Persons who violate or attempt to violate the state border of the USSR, and persons who send or attempt to send across the state border of the USSR articles, materials, currency, and valuables for which entry or exit is prohibited, as well as their accomplices, are liable to arrest and prosecution in accordance with laws of the USSR and the union republics.

Article 28. Captains of Soviet ships which navigate the border waters who permit persons, neither members of their crews nor passengers, aboard such ships illegally, bear responsibility in such cases.

III. Procedures in Protection of the State Border of the USSR

Article 29. The Border Troops are charged with the protection of the land and maritime state border of the USSR, and the Air Defense (PVO) Troops, the boundary of the air space of the USSR.

In the performance of duties in protection of the state border of the USSR, the Border Troops and PVO Troops are governed by laws in force of the USSR and the union republics, by agreements of the USSR with other states, by appropriate orders, instructions and directives, as well as by the regulations of the Armed Forces of the USSR.

Article 30. In the protection of the state border of the USSR, the Border Troops and, in appropriate instances, the PVO Troops perform the following functions:

- a) repel armed incursions into Soviet territory by military formations and groups, and protect the border population and socialist and personal property against criminal encroachment;
- b) refuse passage (on foot, by conveyance or flight) across the state border in other than established places or by illegal means;
- c) apprehend violators of the state border;
- d) conduct, at established points, the clearances of persons intending to cross the state border;
- e) ensure the preservation of border markers and upkeep of the line of the state border of the USSR;
- f) regulate, in conjunction with agencies of the militia, the observance of regulations in the system of administration of the border;
- g) cooperate with agencies responsible for the supervision of fisheries in protecting the maritime and river resources of the USSR against plunder by ships not authorized to conduct operations or operating in the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR and the Soviet portion of the waters of border rivers and lakes in violation of established regulations;

h) oversee the adherence by all ships to the regulations on navigation within the limits of the territorial and internal waters of the USSR, as reported in the "Notices to Navigators."

Article 31. Within the limits of the border zone, of the border strip or administrative areas adjacent to the state border, the Border Troops have the right:

- a) to station border details and establish road barriers and to move about in the pursuit and apprehension of violators of the state border in any part of the terrain. The pursuit of violators of the state border may also be conducted beyond the limits of the said areas, zone, or strip, on the territory of the USSR;
- b) to accompany trains and other transport conveyances with special border details;
- c) to inspect documents carried by persons found in the border zone and border strip and, in the pursuit of and search for border violators, even beyond their limits;
- d) to apprehend and transfer to agencies of the militia for prosecution persons who violate regulations of the system of border administration;
- e) to restrict temporarily the execution of various work operations directly at the border, with the exception of operations of the Ministry of Defense USSR, projects of national importance, and operations related to the combating of natural calamities (floods, earthquakes, fires, etc.);
- f) to utilize existing telephone and telegraph lines of the Ministry of Communications USSR and other ministries and authorities, in the investigation and apprehension of border violators, under conditions agreed to by the local agencies of such ministries and authorities.

Article 32. In cases of violation of the state border the Border Troops have the rights of investigative agencies, and in necessary instances execute search operations and conduct investigative actions of an urgent character, including inspection, search, seizure, examination, apprehension and interrogation of border violators and their accomplices, and interrogation of witnesses, being governed in such actions by the laws of criminal prosecution.

Article 33. On the border strip the Border Troops are authorized to install special barriers, to build roads, bridges, dams, and masonry and other structures necessary to the functions of the Border Troops, to cut clearings in timber with the concurrence of agencies of the lumber industry and to clear brush, canes and grasses.

Article 34. On protected seacoasts and shores of border rivers and lakes, in the interest of protection of the border and with consideration for the economic needs of kolkhozes, enterprises and the local population, the Border Troops are authorized to prohibit;

- a) departure from the shore by ships and any sailing craft, and mooring at the shore at other than the established places or without proper authorization;
- b) the operation of lights or kindling of fires on the shore which may be interpreted as beacons or signal lights for ships;
- c) the transmission of signals to ships without express right or in violation of established regulations, with the exception of signals reporting disasters at sea;
- d) movement along the shore or on ice when not on roads and paths established for this purpose.

Article 35. Ships and other Border Troops craft, within the limits of the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR and the Soviet portion of the waters of border rivers and lakes, are authorized in cases of necessity to navigate at night without regulation lights. In such cases the commanders of said ships are required to take necessary measures to prevent collision with other vessels.

Article 36. Within the limits of the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR and the Soviet portion of the waters of border rivers and lakes, with respect to foreign nonmilitary vessels, the Border Troops (ships and other craft) have the right:

- a) to request the vessel to show its national flag, if not flying, and to conduct interrogation as to the purpose of its entry in such waters;
- b) to request the vessel to change course, if proceeding in an area permanently or temporarily closed to navigation, proceeding in the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR or in the Soviet portion of the waters of border rivers and lakes on other than the established channel or recommended course, drifting, lying at anchor, or failing to respond to signals of interrogation or for changing course, and in all other cases when a ship is found in said waters in violation of the regulations established by this Statute or, if in such waters legally, violates the system of procedures for visiting in these waters.

Inspection of a ship includes checking of ship's documents, navigation documents, documents pertaining to crew, passengers and cargo, and in necessary cases, of the ship's compartments.

In cases when inspection establishes that the vessel is not liable for detention, it may be requested to depart the waters of the USSR;

- d) to station aboard the vessel, in necessary cases, a border detail to accompany the vessel into port or from port to the line marking the outer limit of the territorial waters of the USSR;

e) to remove from the vessel and arrest persons committing criminal offenses and liable for criminal prosecution according to the laws of the USSR and the union republics, and to transfer them to the appropriate agencies. These measures may not be employed with respect to persons aboard foreign vessels proceeding through the territorial waters of the USSR for offense committed by them prior to the entry of the vessel in the territorial waters, and if the vessel, in departing a foreign port, restricts itself to passage across the territorial waters without entering the internal maritime waters;

f) to pursue and detain a vessel which violates the state border of the USSR. If pursuit is begun within the territorial or internal maritime waters of the USSR and is maintained uninterruptedly, the Border Troops have the right to pursue even on the open sea until the entry of such vessel in its own or in foreign territorial waters.

With respect to foreign military vessels, the provisions of this article do not apply, special regulations being in force.

Article 37. Any foreign nonmilitary vessel found within the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR and the Soviet portion of the waters of border rivers and lakes may be detained by ships and other craft of the Border Troops and escorted to the nearest port or dock, in the following circumstances:

a) if the vessel is discovered in areas permanently or temporarily closed to navigation, as reported in the "Notices to Navigators";

b) when the vessel discharges or takes on persons, or unloads or takes on cargo, at places other than those established for this purpose, and if such operations are performed without authorization by the competent agencies;

c) when the ship is illegally engaged in maritime or river industry or hydrographic and research activity in the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR and in the Soviet portion of the waters of border rivers and lakes;

d) premeditated damage by crew members of such vessels to installations intended as barriers to navigation and to communications cables and other underwater and surface installations belonging to the USSR;

e) when the captain of the vessel fails to produce the prescribed ship's cargo documents;

f) refusal of the vessel to adhere to the instructions of the proper authorities of the USSR;

g) in all other cases, when a vessel is found in the territorial and internal maritime waters of the USSR or the Soviet portion of the waters of border rivers and lakes in violation of the regulations established by this Statute or, if in such waters legally, violates the system of procedures for visiting in those waters.

Article 38. A report is prepared concerning the inspection or detention of a vessel, which is signed by the commander of the ship or other craft of the Border Troops and by the captain of the searched or detained vessel. The report is prepared in the Russian language. If the captain of the searched or detained vessel demands to be given a copy of the report, such copy must be immediately provided. If the situation prevents immediate delivery of a copy of the report, it is sent to the address indicated by the captain of the searched vessel.

In the event of the detention of a vessel, all ship's and cargo documents are obtained from the captain, and an inventory of them compiled. The documents are fastened together, tied, and sealed by the commander of the ship or other Border Troops craft and by the captain of the detained vessel, and are attached to the report.

If the captain of the searched or detained vessel considers the actions of the commander of the ship or other Border Troops craft to be incorrect, or does not agree to the contents of the report, he may enter in any language an exception in the report itself or in a separate document attached to the report. Should the captain refuse to sign the report, a corresponding note is made in the report.

Article 39. The Border Troops and PVO Troops carrying out the defense of the state border of the USSR employ weapons for repelling armed incursions into Soviet territory, and have the right to employ weapons against violators of the state border of the USSR on land, on water, and in the air, in cases when halting of the violation or apprehension of the violators cannot be accomplished by other means, or in response to the use of force on the part of the violators.

Article 40. Local organs of authority and leaders of state, cooperative and other public organizations are required to give every assistance to the Border Troops in the protection of the state border of the USSR.

For assistance in protection of the border, the Border Troops, in cooperation with local Soviet agencies, may recruit on a voluntary basis Soviet citizens residing in border population centers, primarily volunteer people's guards, membership in the staffs of which includes representatives of local organs of the KGB and of the Border Troops.

[signed] M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Amendment on Delineation of Territorial Waters

Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK in Russian No 24 (1578), 1971 p 315

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree 254 "On Introducing Amenements to the Statute on the Protection of the USSR State Border"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

To set forth the first part of Article 3 of the Statute on the Protection of the USSR State Border, confirmed by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree of 5 August 1960 (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK No 34 (1018), 1960 pp 747-756) as follows:

"Coastal maritime waters to a width of 12 nautical miles, calculated from the line of low tide at the mainland as well as around islands, or from the line of the outer limit of the internal maritime waters of the USSR; but in those places where the coastline is deeply indented and irregular or where there is a chain of islands along the coast and in direct proximity to it, calculated from a straight baseline connecting the corresponding points; are territorial waters of the USSR. The geographic coordinates, through which the straight baselines used to calculate the width of the territorial waters of the USSR pass, are confirmed according to the procedure established by the USSR Council of Ministers. In certain cases provided for by agreements of the USSR with other states the width of territorial waters may be otherwise."

[signed] N. Podgorny, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, the Kremlin, 10 June 1971

Ratification of Decree

Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK in Russian No 48 (1602), 1971 p 684

[USSR Law 471 "On the Ratification of the Decrees of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Introducing Certain Amendments and Addenda to Existing USSR Legislation"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

To ratify the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees:

Of 10 June 1971 "On Introducing Amendments to the Statute on the Protection of the USSR State Border";

[signed] N. Podgorny, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, the Kremlin, 26 November 1971

Amendment on Detention of Border Violators

Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK in Russian No 6 (1612), 1972 pp 81-82

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree 52: "On Introducing Amendemnts and Addenda to the Statute on the Protection of the USSR State Border"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

To introduce to Article 31 of the Statute on the Protection of the USSR State Border, ratified by the Decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium of 5 August 1960 (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK No 34 (1018), 1960 pp 747-756), the following amendments and addenda:

1. To set forth point "d" in the following version:

"d) to detain and transfer to the corresponding organs for prosecution persons who violate regulations of the system of border administration. The detention of such persons for purposes of clarification of the circumstances of the violations of law committed by them may be for a period of up to 3 days with a report to the prosecutor; but if they have no identification documents, for a period of up to 10 days with the permission of the prosecutor. Foreign citizens who have illegally crossed the USSR state border, when a decision has been made in accordance with the established procedure to transfer them to the border authorities of neighboring states, may be detained with the permission of the prosecutor. Foreign citizens who have illegally crossed the USSR state border, when a decision has been made in accordance with the established procedure to transfer them to the border authorities of neighboring states, may be detained with the permission of the prosecutor for the time necessary for their transfer."

2. To add to the article points "c¹" and "d¹" consisting as follows:

"c¹) to invite citizens to explain the circumstances of the violation of the regulations of the system of border administration";

"d¹) to carry out personal examination of persons detained in connection with violation of the regulations of the system of border administration and examination of possessions found with them with a report about this to the prosecutor."

3. To add to the article a second part consisting as follows:

"In every case in which a person is detained, in which a personal examination of a person detained is carried out, or in which an examination of possessions found with him is carried out, a record of the proceedings shall be made."

[signed] N. Podgornyy, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, the Kremlin, 3 February 1972

Ratification of Amendment

Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK in Russian No 39 (1645), 1972 p 578

[USSR Law 351: "On the Ratification of the Decrees of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Introducing Certain Amendments and Addenda to Existing USSR Legislation"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

To ratify the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees: of 3 February 1972 "On Introducing Admendments and Addenda to the Statute on the Protection of the USSR State Border"]

[signed] N. Podgornyy, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, the Kremlin, 20 September 1972

New Law Promulgated 1982

[Editorial Report] A new "Law on the USSR State Border" was enacted by the November 1982 session of the USSR Supreme Soviet to replace the above Statute on the Protection of the USSR State Border. For the text of the new law, as published in Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 26 November 1982, see the FBIS Soviet Union DAILY REPORT for 2 December 1982 pp P2-P15, under the headline "Further Material on Supreme Soviet Session" and the subhead "IZVESTIYA Publishes Law."

CSO: 1807/36

REGIONAL

KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MEETS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 82 p 1

[Article: "In the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] A meeting of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held on 15 October. The report of T. N. Kurganskiy, chairman of the ispolkom of the Taldy-Kurgan Oblast council of people's deputies, concerning the fulfillment by the oblast's councils of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Further Improving the Role of the Councils of People's Deputies in Economic Construction" was heard during it. During the meeting, the improvement of the coordination and monitoring functions of the councils in the struggle to successfully fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the 15th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress and the economic and social development plans, to implement the Food Program which has been outlined by the party, and to organize the socialist competition to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a fitting manner, was pointed out.

These questions are regularly examined during the sessions and meetings of the ispolkoms and permanent commissions of the councils. The organization of the checking on their execution is being improved.

At the same time, the Supreme Soviet Presidium pointed out existing shortcomings in the work of the oblast councils to direct economic construction and required the ispolkom of the Taldy-Kurgan Oblast council to provide for a further improvement in the role of rayon, city, settlement, and rural councils of people's deputies in implementing economic and social development tasks; organizing the accurate work of all links in the agro-industrial complex; increasing the construction rates of housing, schools, hospitals, and children's preschool establishments; expanding the production of consumer goods; and improving the activity of industrial enterprises and personal services.

A. S. Yeremenko, chairman of the ispolkom of the Semipalatinsk Oblast council of peoples deputies, reported on the status of the work to insure the observance of socialist laws, to strengthen law and order, and to increase the role of the community in this important task.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium examined the question of the fulfillment of legislative requirements and the recommendations of the permanent commissions of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet by the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Consumer Services. V. F. Zhigalov, first deputy minister, presented the report, and P. V. Savel'yev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Permanent Commission for Housing and Personal Services, read a communication.

During the discussion, it was pointed out that -- along with some successes-- there are serious shortcomings in the work of personal services enterprises. The existing material and technical capabilities for expanding in every way possible the types of services and improving their quality, especially in the rural area, are not being satisfactorily used.

Many personal services enterprises regularly do not fulfill the assigned quotas, slowly incorporate advanced service methods which are handy for the population, poorly struggle to increase work standards, and tolerate numerous cases of low quality and the failure to observe the periods for fulfilling orders.

In the decree which was adopted, the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium required the republic's Ministry of Consumer Services and the local councils of people's deputies to more effectively and in a business like manner solve the questions concerning the maximum satisfaction of the population's needs, timely react to the worker's proposals and comments, and persistently struggle for a steady improvement in production standards and the quality of services.

Other matters were also examined.

8802

CSO: 1830/42

REGIONAL

UKRAINE WRITERS NOTE FAILINGS, PLEDGE GREATER EFFORTS

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 14 Sep 82 p 2

[Round-table discussion organized by RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA, with proceedings reported by Ya. Hoyan and V. Minchenko: "Serving Party and People"]

[Text] The highest aim of Soviet literature is to listen to the revolution in people's destinies and to achieve embodiment of the ideas of October.

For Soviet writers the question of the social role of literature is determined within the framework of Soviet tradition, which has made its presence evident in the finest works of the artistic genius of our people. During the year of the first Russian revolution, when the task of fighting for political and social freedom arose in a practical way, the following prophetic words by Lenin rang out: "The cause of literature should become a part of the overall cause of the proletariat." These words continue to live today, in reality, in the wonderful transmutations of literary creation, in a unity of ideological and organizational work.

Tasks of great importance face writers today, when our country is preparing to celebrate the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR. Occupying the forward outposts of life, writers perform a truly historic mission, which cannot help but engender a strong feeling of civic responsibility for their own writings and for those of their fellow writers. Demands of an even greater measure of this responsibility are advanced before arts of the word by the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On Creative Links Between Literary-Artistic Journals and the Practical Business of Building Communism," which is a new confirmation of the party's Leninist course of policy in the area of cultural development, and literature in particular. This party document is a program of activity for our writers, in conformity with the time, and a logical continuation of the high demands on literature stated at the 26th CPSU Congress.

How in light of these demands can we do a better job in the activities of the Union of Writers of the Ukraine and its publications,

so that these activities are carried out in the closest link with the practical business of building communism? By what means, methods and ways can we best implement the demands of the party decree and further develop the constructive force of a vigorous position toward life by the masters of the pen in matters pertaining to the entire nation? Pondering these questions, a dialogue was conducted by the participants in the RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA round-table discussion.

Participants in the discussion included Borys Oliynyk, secretary of the board of the Union of Writers of the USSR and the Ukraine, deputy to the UkSSR Supreme Soviet, and secretary of the party committee of the Kiev organization of the SPU [Union of Writers of the Ukraine]; Leonid Novychenko, corresponding member of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences; Lyubomyr Dmyterko, secretary of the board of the Union of Writers of the UkSSR and editor in chief of the journal VITCHYZNA; Anatoliy Moroz, secretary of the board of the Union of Writers of the UkSSR; Yuriy Mushketyk, secretary of the board of the Union of Writers of the UkSSR and first secretary of the board of the Kiev organization of the SPU; Yakiv Bash and Oleksandr Il'chenko, members of the presidium of the Union of Writers of the Ukraine; Oleksiy Vusyk, deputy secretary of the party bureau of the Dnepropetrovsk Writers' Organization; Gennadiy Golovin, secretary of the board of the Donetsk Writers' Organization; Volodymyr Drozd, secretary of the board of the Kiev organization of the SPU; Mykola Oliynyk, secretary of the party bureau of the creative association of prose writers of the Kiev Writers' Organization; poets and prose writers Volodymyr Brovchenko, Borys Paliychuk, Serhiy Plachynda, Mykola Rud', Viktor Sokolov, Naum Tykhyy; Valeriy Trypachuk, secretary of the party bureau of the Lvov Writers' Organization and chief of the public topics department of the journal ZHOVTEN'; Petro Uhlyarenko, secretary of the party bureau of the Transcarpathian Writers' Organization; Ivan Tsypupa, chairman of the sketches and public topics commission of the SPU; and Yuriy Yarmysh, editor in chief of RADUHA.

A Guide to Action

"We writers are the party's ideological warriors," stated BORYS OLIYNYK, commencing the writers' round-table dialogue. "Our hearts belong to the party, and we appreciate its constant concern for the development of literature and the arts. The CPSU Central Committee decree on creative ties between literary-artistic journals and the practical business of building communism has become a phenomenon in this country's intellectual and political life. All of us -- the presidium, secretariat and board of the Union of Writers, its oblast and party organizations, the editorial boards of journals, and publishing houses -- I repeat, all of us and each writer in particular -- accept it as a guide to action. The decree stresses that editorial boards and party organizations of journals, as well as activist writers are called upon to work with a greater measure of responsibility.

"What is presently being done in the Union of Writers to carry out this demand? I shall mention work done by Communist writers. Party meetings have been held in all writers' organizations, creative associations, and journal editorial offices, at which the CPSU Central Committee decree was extensively and vigorously discussed. Journal primary party organizations play an extremely important role in the literary process, as the decree emphasizes. Journal editorial boards together with party organizations have devised, examined and approved tactical and strategic plans for implementing the decree. Similar measures have been specified by the secretariat of the board and oblast organizations of the Union as well as party bureaus.

"Alongside the party demandingness and frankness of the decree, I would also like to emphasize such a trait and spirit of the decree as extraordinary benevolence toward writers and their work. It directs our attention to matters pertaining to the people and focuses the writer's pen on urgent problems of the moment. Meriting support, for example, is the most recent initiative of the secretariat of the Kiev Organization of the Union of Writers of the Ukraine, which promptly responded to the party's decree, mobilized an entire group of writers and dispatched them to this republic's towns and villages to look for substantial themes and heroes of future works who would portray the national destiny."

YURIY MUSHKETYK: "The Kiev Writers' Organization has certain experience in fruitful cooperation with production workforces. Based precisely on this experience, we dispatched a group of writers to kolkhozes and plants. I must state frankly, however, that some writers did not respond to this measure. Such a position is cause for concern."

BORYS OLIYNYK: "A vigorous attitude toward life is the main trait of a hero in life and also of a hero of literature. We shall discuss this tomorrow at the party committee meeting."

Reflections on Party Committee Decision

On the following day we attended a meeting of the party committee of the Kiev Writers' Organization. The Communists' discussion was animated, and an entire program of activities to implement the CPSU Central Committee decree was ratified. More than 500 writers are working in Kiev -- a powerful intellectual potential. This year alone more than 23,000 get-togethers between writers and workers were held in this republic, 6000 of which were patron get-togethers. The palette of writers' civic and creative activities is rich indeed: get-togethers with youth on Lenin's birthday, Lenin lessons in the schools, series of reader conferences dealing with the books of L. I. Brezhnev, the All-Union Literary-Art Shevchenko Celebration entitled "In a Free, New Family," literary-art celebrations entitled "Feeling of a Unified Homeland" in Chernigov Oblast, "Poetic October" in Cherkassy Oblast, "Sosyura Readings" in Voroshilovgrad Oblast, "The Living Word of Halan" in Lvov Oblast, Ukrainian Literature Days in the brother republics and Soviet Literature Days in the oblasts of the Ukraine, mass literary and author evenings dedicated to the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR, get-togethers at the construction sites of nuclear electric power stations and BAM, with the shepherds of Buryatia

and the oil workers of Tyumen, public affairs commentary in the press, on radio and television, joint annual literary competitions sponsored by the Union of Writers and the newspaper RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA.... Problems of development of activeness on the part of masters of the word should also be addressed by the new literary journal KYIV, which will begin publication at the beginning of this coming year.

Party committee members and secretaries of shop party organizations raised a number of important questions, especially on the need for closer contacts with party committees and management at nuclear electric power stations, improvement and diversification of patron ties, etc. Speaking at the meeting, party committee member Hero of Socialist Labor OLES' HONCHAR stated: "Our Communist dedication and our conscience tell us to live the thoughts of the people. The party places the writer's name high in the people's destiny, in the destiny of the state; people love the lively artistic word, and the party document quite correctly emphasizes the fighting strength and indoctrinational significance of this word. We must carry this word to the people, publicizing and making effective writers' patronage, which is a political matter, and we must appeal for proper action by those local officials, especially at nuclear electric power plant construction sites, who have sometimes neglected to address this form of ideological work. As a member of the editorial board of the journal VITCHYZNA, I believe that we must hold reader conferences in a more substantial manner and more frequently, conferences at which we would hear the living voice of the reader about newly published works."

Obligation of Public Affairs Commentary Writers

"The practical realities of life intrude into our affairs, invade our offices, our jobs, our conscience," stated LYUBOMYR DMYTERKO, continuing the discussion at the get-together in the newspaper offices. "Of course Ukrainian Soviet literature has substantial achievements, and many brilliant pages in its chronicle have been written by the journal VITCHYZNA, which will soon be marking its 50th anniversary. We are proud of the fact that this journal has carried all the volumes of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's reminiscences. This journal has published many interesting and significant works by leading Ukrainian prose writers and poets.

"And we also are aware of the fact that many problems must be resolved and shortcomings overcome in our literature. There still flourishes in prose to a fair extent trivial subject matter and naive gliding across the surface of fact and conflict. Faceless lyric verse has flooded our poetry.

"I want to emphasize fundamentally new demands on social and political commentary regarding the arts. We thoroughly discussed this problem at party meetings at VITCHYZNA and decided, in order to strengthen continuous contacts with workforces, that the journal would establish a literary post in Zhdanov at the construction site of the '3000' mill, and we also assumed a patron position with the Vitchyzna Kolkhoz in Kiev Oblast. Literary-artistic journals should adopt all the experience of the party press in the area of organizing (yes, organizing!) important social and political commentary presentations. It is our

civic obligation to put the entire love of our hearts into works which will become monuments of the people's heroism. Let us think about what the decree says -- 'Indoctrinate working people in a spirit of readiness and willingness to defend the revolutionary achievements of the Soviet people.' A single line, but what a broad field of activity it opens up before all of us, especially in the period of preparation for celebrating the 40th anniversary of the glorious Victory! An editorial board has been established, containing writers who are war veterans; it is readying for publication a small volume of letters written by rank-and-file war veterans. This is an important piece of work; it is a concrete response to the task formulated by Comrade V. V. Shcherbits'kiy during a meeting between leaders of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and government and this republic's artistic intelligentsia."

An Acute Topic

"The party is focusing us on a contemporary problem of extraordinary importance," stated SERHIY PLACHYNDA, continuing the discussion. "Let us direct our attention to what is said about this in the decree: writers' organizations and editorial staffs of literary journals shall help creative workers determine their place and role in implementation of the tasks advanced by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev in his report at this year's May CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

"Let us think about these words -- 'determine their place and role....' It is necessary that publications be able to organize work with social and political affairs writers in such a manner that public affairs writing can work at full effort together with the people. I would like to state one point which must be addressed -- acute subject matter.

"This year's harvest was tough; people worked heroically. Visiting farms, however, we saw how much grain was being lost in the harvest. The main reason for this was the poor agricultural equipment, especially harvesting combines. We must strongly address the question of adjusting relations between the machine builders and rural workers, so that plants bear direct responsibility for the quality of their products.

"Materials dealing with agricultural science and what it is doing for the needs of today's village also lack depth of treatment."

"Acute subject matter -- this also includes instilling the feeling of proprietor of the land," stated IVAN TSYUPA, continuing the subject. "To be masters (what a great civil right this is which is enjoyed by the citizens of our country!) -- means fighting organizational sluggishness. To be masters is to have the ability to respect work time, especially when field work is at full intensity. We take a tour of Poltava Oblast, it is harvest time, and yet in the villages hundreds of people are holding wedding celebrations and standing around idle, while the ears of grain are fairly bursting on the stem. This is contrary to the age-old folk tradition: in all times people celebrated when the grain was in the barn; this is contrary to our ethics and our life. The writer's social and political commentary here should stand guard over each and every working minute and each and every grain. Instill in our children and

young people a sense of proprietorship -- let us take this obligation to heart; to be masters is to be concerned about the further social prosperity of the village, supplying the village with natural gas, providing proper road maintenance, and properly caring for and harvesting the fields."

MYKOLA OLIYNYK: "The party teaches us not to bypass acute topics. Here is one: literature can do a great deal to instill in young people a love for the land, for nature, and for rural labor. We, the school, and the family should focus the vision of the younger generation on agriculture, on farming; indoctrinating young people not to be indifferent to matters of concern to the party and people. Our position here should be aggressive. The party press should become more aggressively involved in the literary process. This will help us both in our writing and in our organizational work. I shall also speak about effectiveness of the writings of social and political commentators: we should seek to evoke the proper public response and reaction to them. It is a very good thing that this was emphasized in the decree: the CPSU Central Committee instructed party agencies to respond in a meaningful manner to articles in the literary press and to utilize journal publications more aggressively in ideological work."

"The effectiveness of social and political commentary," stated NAUM TYKHYY, continuing the chain of discussion, "is a question of social resonance. Sometimes much of what social and political writers do, the valuable thoughts and ideas they express remain on paper and are forgotten. This can also be observed, for example in economic work. Our people are innovative. Something new is always being engendered by their initiative, and these new and progressive innovations must be noticed and be given support, as is emphasized in the decree. I believe that it is precisely we writers and social-political commentators who must publicize the experience and know-how of the people, from which nothing should become lost, and we must campaign to secure its implementation."

PETRO UGLYARENKO: "As regards the role of writers in the campaign to adopt the people's experience and know-how, we are faced with another acute problem: the present state of mountain pasturelands. They are an age-old source of milk, meat, and wool in the mountains, as well as livestock fodder. I remember a time when there was a campaign to improve and care for mountain pasturelands; many dissertations were written on this subject. Word did not become deed, however; the mountain pasturelands became less productive, and the number of livestock declined. We were just talking about the writer's view of rural social problems. It is true that the village is improving, that rural construction is in progress, and that people are living well, and that is the way things should be. There are still many people in the village, however, who have made getting rich their aim in life, while nothing binds them to the land. Instilling needs is also an acute topic for us."

OLEKSIY VUSYK: "Here is another view on this problem. We have the beautiful, exemplary village of Vasylivka -- multistory buildings, apartments provided with gas, electricity, and water, and yet the garden plots are at quite some distance from the housing. Does this not disrupt man's constant tie with the land? At writers' organization party meetings we discussed our writing agreement with the working people of Krinichanskiy Rayon, our patron status

with the giant metallurgical plants in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, and our partnership with the writers of Sverdlovsk and Saratov oblasts. But we also discussed the testing of man by abundance."

MYKOLA RUD': "The party document focuses writers' attention on debunking apolitical attitudes and the consumer psychology. I feel that journals should draw a clear-cut line of struggle against selfish possessor trends and help people understand the social essence of economic incentive, to distinguish between material incentive to work and the desire for easy money, the chase after the almighty ruble and worshipping of material things; they should glorify the human spirit and morality, as well as the beauty of man's labor. We should write about man's involvement in societal affairs, about pride in one's work, one's kolkhoz, factory, rayon, field and shop, about the beauty of working hands and the heroic element in the character of contemporaries and of our time."

Through the Eyes of a Communist

"The great Lenin called social and political writing the chronicle of contemporary life and problems," stated OLEKSANDR IL'CHENKO, reflecting on the questions which had been raised. "All of us have felt to the depths of our soul how trustingly the party presents us with the demand to develop well-written social and political commentary. We perceive this thesis as a living continuation of the fine Lenin traditions. I would like to focus attention on a thought which, after becoming acquainted with the party document, has stuck very strongly in my mind: to see the world through the eyes of a Communist. Our discussion today deals precisely with this. The decree contains remarkable words about further consolidation of literary resources and active participation by writers in implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Thus it is high time to mobilize all social and political writers in this republic, to forge them into a militant, organizing center, which would lead our victorious battle on the war front of ideas."

LEONID NOVYCHENKO: "Public affairs writing is particularly stressed in the decree, and we understand what this signifies: the party is calling upon writers to become actively involved in life, to be spiritually drawn to matters of concern to the people, and is placing great hopes in us. We have fine public affairs writers in the Ukraine, and I feel that the Union of Writers should hold a plenum on this subject in the very near future."

ANATOLIY MOROZ: "The unions of writers and journalists are presently making preparations for a joint plenum, which will take place during the first months of this coming year and at which the tasks of public affairs writing in the practical business of building communism will be discussed."

OLEKSANDR IL'CHENKO: "I believe that a line from the decree should receive the attention focus among the issues which will be discussed at the joint plenum of the unions of writers and journalists: increase the indoctrinational significance of the artistic word. We repeat with affection time and again the first line in Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's book 'Tselina' [Virgin Soil], which became the introductory verse of a song: 'If there is bread, there will

be song.' We saw this slogan during the two-day creative-practical conference which the unions held in Mironovka after the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Indeed, in order to grow grain, also needed are song, emotions, an interested attitude toward the word and poetry."

"The artistic word, states the decree, always has been the sharpest weapon in the struggle for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism and in the ideological contest between the two world systems," stated VOLODYMYR BROVCHENKO. "The party has greatly appreciated the international activity of writers, their ability to wage an aggressive debate with the ideological adversary and their active role in the struggle against anticommunism. This is a direct party task for us. Many of our articles published in the press and in the magazines ZHOVTEN', VITCHYZNA, RADUHA, AND VSESVIT achieve their goal, exposing anticommunism, Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism, and Zionism. But our attacks on our ideological adversaries should be even more powerful, well argued, more precise, destroying the lies of bourgeois propaganda with the word of Leninist truth."

VALERIY TRYPACHUK: "The journal ZHOVTEN' has strong traditions of struggle against bourgeois ideology. We have in this journal a public affairs section entitled 'Post Imeni Yaroslav Halan,' and we introduced in anticipation of the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR a regular column entitled 'The Spring,' which opens up the door to our country's brother literatures, we have formulated a number of social demands for writers to write about the life of the workers and kolkhoz peasantry, and we seek to discover new literary talents. We must admit, however, that in recent years Lvov writers have shown a diminished taste for public affairs commentary. We have already discussed the personal contribution by Communist writers toward implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress at party meetings in the oblast organization of the Union of Writers and in accounts by party members who have examined our practical party activities. It is the sacred obligation of the writers of Lvov, and of the entire republic, to develop more vigorously the traditions of Yaroslav Halan."

LEONID NOVYCHENKO: "We must also mention the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree on literary-artistic criticism, the 10th anniversary of which we have noted. Substantial changes have taken place since then. New young writers have come on the scene and taken up work in the field of analysis of the current literary process. This is logical. The majority of critics are moving in the correct direction, but we also observe a phenomenon whereby on one flank there are vestiges of the old, vulgar-sociological literature and undemanding critique, while on the other flank there are aesthetic tendencies. Young writers have learned to write, have mastered good form, but sometimes form impedes problem content, correct solving of critical problems, and revealing of the main characters. Young critics still lack perspicacity in public affairs commentary, clarity of ideological aim, and sometimes they ignore works containing the palpable heartbeat of our life, and respond oversensitively to the voice of frank criticism of the writings of the artistically weak."

GENNADIY GOLOVIN: "Life, to use the miner's terminology, is a deep-lying formation. The Donbass is glorious in its people, their labor, its heroic revolutionary, fighting and labor traditions -- and we look for a source of inspiration precisely in workforces and in the mines. The Donetsk writers are currently preparing a small volume of sketches about rural people, and the magazine DONBASS, which will soon be celebrating its 60th anniversary, is revising its creative and organizational plans. Life demands that we delve deeply into new problem topics. We are still deeply in debt to the miners and the heroic worker class...."

YURIY YARMYSH: "The Donetsk writers vigorously support RADUHA, and Gennadiy Shchurov, a member of this magazine's editorial board, is heading a literary post at a shock-work construction project -- the Dnieper-Donbass Canal. The level of this patron relationship must be boosted, with closer examination of burning issues and the affairs of everyday life; this will help us discover new heroes and new themes for artistic works. Knowledge of life is a law of artistic creativity. Touring the canal route, a large group of writers met with construction workers, party and soviet officials, and spoke at a meeting of party-economic activists in Pereshchepino. The decree instructs local party organizations to encourage a partnership between writers and working people of city and village. And a group of activists from the magazine RADUHA, visiting Donetsk Oblast, felt the great significance of this party attention and benevolence."

"I am a son of the party." Pavlo Tychyna, author of the poetic manifesto of Lenin's time entitled "The Party Leads," expressed the essence of his life so meaningfully, precisely, and in an epic fashion. Soviet literature, engendered by the Great October Revolution, is imbued with dedication to the affairs of the party and is strong by virtue of its vital relationship with the people. Filial loyalty to the party, which calls upon us to keep pace with the times, to possess intimate knowledge of the ideas and thoughts of the people, is the happy lot of artists of the word. This filial loyalty became the spiritual image, the voice and living word of the party discussion which was conducted by literary professionals at the offices of this newspaper.

Word is also deed.

This Lenin thesis is dear to Soviet writers.

"Nothing so exalts the individual," stated Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "as a vigorous political attitude and a conscientious attitude toward civic obligation, when unity of word and deed becomes a daily standard of behavior. The moral heights which define the writer's attitude toward the present day and toward today's reader should be and will be such."

The editors also anticipate in the future new, highly artistic and solid social-commentary works about people of labor, works which are worthy of our time.

3024

CSO: 1811/1

REGIONAL

FINNISH PRESS: MOTIVES DISCUSSED FOR ESTONIAN ATTACK ON FINN TV

Russification Is Type of Censorship

Helsinki SUOMEN KUVALEHTI in Finnish 22 Oct 82 p 46

[Article by Hjalmar Grav: "Why and How Is a Tallinn Newspaper Attacking Finland?"]

[Text] A Tallinn afternoon newspaper's attack on Finnish television activities may be a forewarning of even tougher measures designed "to reorganize" television viewing.

A person who has to use the pen name of Hjalmar Grav to protect his Estonian sources reviews articles by the Tallinn newspaper.

The Tallinn OHTULEHT's claims that Finnish television is being used as a pair of clippers against the Soviet Union have aroused considerable notice among us here. But the fuss has certainly been noticeably greater on the other side of the gulf since that same television promptly and in plain language announced that the newspaper had printed nonsense. And the number of people who watch the Finnish news telecasts in Estonia is larger than the number of OHTULEHT readers too.

In intellectual circles on the day the first installment of the series of articles was published, 5 October, they immediately realized that the barb was directed at Estonia, not Finland.

"Under the pretext of the so-called free flow of ideas and information and unrestricted exchange of cultural values, Finland's capitalist upper class and U.S. propagandists are first of all taking aim against the socialist ideal with the weapon of ideology," pen name Elmar Kraav writes. He mildly describes Finnish-Soviet relations "as profitable commercial and economic relations," which does not, however, mean agreement at the ideological level.

According to Kraav, U.S. ideologists are trying to use Finnish television to promote their own class goals.

Elmar Kraav has also received this kind of information: In working up Finnish television programs, the social structure of Soviet society and the position

of its separate ethnic groups are taken into consideration. Special attention is paid to their particular ethnic characteristics. Particularly, students and academic intellectuals have been chosen as target groups.

The most specific of the writer's statements is his claim about the television transmitter built and set up under favorable conditions by the American company, RCA, in 1971. It was only unfortunate that just that year the Finnish Broadcasting Corporation abandoned the RCA facilities, as was affirmed in a Finnish Broadcasting Corporation denial. The company's technical director, Erkki Larkka, further said that bigger investments are made on the basis of competitive bidding. He did not recall that the Soviet Union had responded to this.

Elmar Kraav's claims about Finland, are, therefore, unsubstantiated, but they are rooted in a more solid ideological framework. The series of articles, especially the second part, views the ethnicity issue in a very nasty light. "Campaigns to distort the truth" are talks about small ethnic groups in the Soviet Union and the anticommunists try to foment nationalism and chauvinism. The articles vehemently attack refugee organizations and their news organs. (These operate primarily in Sweden, the United States and Canada.) Their chief function is reputedly to feed narrow-minded nationalistic thinking and attack Soviet communism with intellectual cultural values. The author, however, does make an observation that will console Finns: The entire Finnish people is not trying to stir up Soviet intellectuals because in this country there are, after all, "cultural officials who think realistically."

What then is the significance of such a series of articles? It cannot be trifling or childish: Ideological articles, especially when published as a series, do not appear without prior consideration. However, neither OHTULEHT, chosen as a forum, nor, for example, RAHVA HAAL, "the Estonian PRAVDA," is probably suggesting that merely a test balloon is at issue or a foundation is being laid for some measures soon to follow.

I happened to be in Estonia when these articles appeared (5 and 10 October) and I met several cultural representatives. Most of them felt that the series of articles was aimed precisely at local intellectuals as a notice or warning. Finnish and emigrant accusations were immediately regarded as absurd.

But also as far as Estonians were concerned, the articles were poorly composed. Thus they asked: Who were those "Solzhenitsyn-like dissidents who violated behavioral norms in Estonia too"? Who is Elmar Kraav referring to when he talks of "maladjusted individuals, mistaken in their way of thinking and opposed to our society's criteria of morality and art"? Who in Estonia — just a couple of names would suffice — would have indulged in "these sporadic deviations from the norms of socialist realism"?

No one I met would have been capable of uttering such "sporadic outbursts."

In like manner, they told me that there have been constant attempts to weaken Estonian national spirit. In the sciences the position occupied by the Estonian language has been hampered; papers and examinations have to be written in or translated into Russian. The use of Russian has also increased even in

kindergartens and preschool institutions. Estonia is continuously being Russified, but the process affects all other groups but the intelligentsia.

Restriction of the communications media, which operates in two directions, accompanies the Russification process.

Direct-dialed phone calls are interrupted and getting calls that have been placed has become a matter of chance. Furthermore, the practice of listening in on phone calls is quite common — rightly or wrongly.

Letters take longer and longer to reach their destinations and they do not always arrive either.

Finnish television has gotten involved in this process too without its trying to. The HELSINGIN SANOMAT relates how, on Aleksis Kivi Day in August, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee discussed the influence of Finnish television and the possibility of initiating jamming. The same kinds of rumors are circulating in Estonia. These are confirmed by the practice of removing the little accessory device from television sets used on public occasions which makes it possible to hear the sound.

Up to now, copies of Finnish television-program information have been circulated at the bigger workplaces. Now, this practice has been banned.

At customs checkpoints the main emphasis is more clearly than before laid on printed matter brought in by Finnish tourists. As a rule, the Russian customs official makes a sign to some "language" expert to go through the traveler's reading material. The same curiosity about the printed word is also exhibited in the long-drawn-out departure formalities. Because the tightened restrictions really apply on both sides. But with the approach of Constitution Day, in the series of articles he has published, Elmar Kraav speaks of the CSCE spirit of Helsinki.

Of course, any old Elmar or Hjalmar may criticize Finland, its political institutions and especially television. But it is appropriate for us to ask Elmar — and the question is timidly rather than boldly put: Which of the two is trying to stir up its social order, official Estonia or Finland?

Fear of 'Polish Disease' Seen

Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 17 Sep 82 pp 18-19

[Article by Seppo Kumsisto: "OHTULEHT Unleashes Anger, Demonstrations Rumored... What Seems to Be the Trouble in Estonia?"]

[Text] Our Estonian neighbor's evening newspaper, OHTULEHT, has unleashed its anger at Finnish television, classifying it as anti-Soviet. Ideologists are meeting in Tallinn to sharpen the contours of the bitterness between socialism and the West. It is rumored that the prestigious academic celebration at the University of Tartu has ended in youth demonstrations.

Are there strange things going on on the other side of the Gulf of Finland or are we and other Western countries just seeing things?

The University of Tartu's 350-year anniversary celebration, a great event in Estonia prepared for carefully and sparing no efforts, received an overwhelmingly negative response in the Western press. The University of Tartu's position as a mainstay of Estonian intellectual life interested the press less than did the student demonstrations in connection with the festivities, which it got wind of via Sweden.

It may be that just this sort of publicity frightened them in the Soviet Union. An extremely scanty group of Western guests, some 10 people from Finland and Sweden, were authorized to attend the festivities.

Contrary to the picture painted in the news transmitted by the news agencies, as far as is known the presidents of the Nordic universities did not witness the demonstrations and the news of them seems to have come through the information channels of Sweden's Estonian immigrants.

According to information circulating in the West, following the conclusion of the celebration on 17 September 5,000 Estonian students stayed in the square in front of Tartu's City Hall to sing songs from the bourgeois era and it was reported that on the next day the flag of the Estonian Republic was raised on a flagpole in place of the Soviet flag.

The reports may be greatly exaggerated and it is hard to get a reliable picture of the situation. Behind the kinds of expressions of opinion that did occur may be the student demonstrations that occurred in Tallinn when the generation that came into confrontation with the officials had reached the point when they were beginning their university studies.

"Bourgeois Distortion"

At any rate, the harsh criticism of the Estonian situation initiated in the West over the Tartu celebration has been taken very seriously in Estonia.

In late September and early October RAHVA HAAL, the organ of the Estonian Communist Party and Government, published a lengthy article, "Ethnic Group Relations in the Soviet Union and Bourgeois Distorters of the Truth," in its theoretical issues column. In it Prof E. Bagramov explained how the Soviet Union is the first country in which the ethnic problem has been solved. By way of comparison he pointed to Western Europe and North America where ethnic conflicts still occur.

If, despite everything, there are signs of tension between ethnic groups in Estonia, according to Soviet theory, this is primarily explained as a relic of the bourgeois era which is kept alive by agitation that comes from outside. Estonia only became a member of the socialist family of nations at the tail end of the movement during World War II.

Russification Slowed Down

Whether a relic or not, the evolution of Estonian ethnic relations has created fertile soil for Estonian defensive reactions. Eighty-eight percent of the inhabitants of the nonsocialist Estonian Republic were Estonians. Eight percent were Russians, most of them in the area beyond the Narva River and the purely Russian part of Setumaa which now belong to the Russian Federation. The Russian population that lived in the area that is now Estonia was concentrated on the shores of Lake Peipsi and in the Narva district.

The big migration of Russians into Estonia that began after the war continued into the 1960's. In 1970 Estonians accounted for 68 percent of the inhabitants. Since then, however, the rate of change in the proportion of ethnic groups to one another has conspicuously slowed down. In 1979 Estonians accounted for 65 percent of the population. The great majority of the others were Russians, but also among them were ethnic minorities, Ingrian Finns, among others.

The population relocations of the Stalin era are now decades behind us and the Estonian return movement has to a large extent evened out their legacy. It would be unfair to view the change in the proportion of ethnic groups to one another as being primarily the result of a deliberate and systematic attempt to Russify the country.

Absorption Through Economic Growth

Estonia has been one of the foremost sites of Soviet industrial development. Its high educational level and geographical location have made it a natural choice.

The creation of new jobs has greatly increased the total population. And a consequence of this has also been the highest standard of living in the Soviet Union.

This has had its own effect on Estonia's low birth rate. The number of children per family has diminished there, as in many countries that have acquired a taste for a high standard of living. And not even the reward of a comparatively modest "childbirth compensation" has significantly increased the desire for having children.

Accordingly, it would perhaps be more correct to speak rather of a reaction to Russification than of Russification. Most of all, adaptation is demanded of Tallinn's Estonians who have grown up in the big city.

Russian Education Stirs up Feelings

Highly charged feelings appear to have been accumulating, particularly against the intensification of education in Russian. Appearing at regular intervals in Estonian newspapers, articles emphasizing the importance of Russian in this bilingual country are probably dictated attempts at convincing people of the need for this. There has probably also been room for criticism of the way education is organized.

In a recent newspaper interview, Kiira Allikmets, the head of the Russian Department at the University of Tartu, reminded us that more attention should be devoted to perfecting Russian instructors' competence in Estonian.

A problem in its own right is the fact that Estonians feel that the local Russian population does not show the same interest in learning the language of the republic's ethnic majority as the interest they are expected to show toward Russian. In this situation they are up against an attitudinal wall, since most of the Russian-speaking families did not come to Estonia to stay, rather after a certain amount of time look or jobs elsewhere in the Soviet Union.

And Russians are also undoubtedly aware of the fact that in any event their language occupies a special intellectual position in the Soviet Union as well, one which Prof Bagramov expressed this way in his article: Russian "is not only a means of social intercourse among ethnic groups, but also the language of friendship and fraternity among ethnic groups."

University Is More Estonian Than Estonia

While the news reports of the Tartu University celebration now give us the impression that the question of the position of Estonian culture and language is a particularly delicate one, precisely at the University of Tartu, this impression is, however, probably wrong.

The University of Tartu is actually more Estonian than Estonia. Among the Estonian universities, Tartu Riiklik Ülikool, the State University of Tartu, is above all a seat of learning for the republic's ethnic majority and very important as a center for ethnic studies from the standpoint of Estonian cultural life.

Fins are above all familiar with Tartu University as an advanced center for linguistics and ethnology from which Prof Paul Ariste has directed the entire Soviet Finno-Ugric studies program.

We are less familiar with the high level of Tartu's medicine, physics and biology programs, which non-Estonian students also apply to enroll in to a greater extent than has been possible.

Of Tartu University's approximately 7,500 students, 80 percent are Estonians and they take courses given in Estonian.

Rush for Courses Given in Russian

In an interview published in RAHVA HAAL, Juri Afanasjev, the secretary of the university reception committee, told us that 180 of the 1,140 university students who began their studies this fall have been accepted in courses given in Russian.

More than one out of every two applicants for admission to the university was accepted, but it was already much harder to gain admission to programs in the

most-sought-after fields given in Russian. Less than a fourth of the applicants for entrance into one medical science department got into the Russian-language course of study.

If such figures were to achieve any effect, there would apparently be a need for increasing instruction given in Russian.

So far, the University of Tartu has apparently, however, wanted to remain more of an Estonian university than one serving federal needs. Tallinn Technical University, where the percentage of Russian-language courses and the number of students who come from the other Soviet republics is considerably larger, will serve as a suitable basis of comparison.

The narrow gate to Tartu University is no insurmountable problem for Russian and non-Estonian students. After all, they have within their reach without any trouble at all other Soviet universities, many of them only a short distance away in Leningrad.

One to Suffer

While the emotional outbursts of Estonian youths have acquired features that are directed against the University of Tartu, the university may be the one to suffer and the target poorly chosen. We would not have believed that Estonians had any reason to make life difficult for their university's position at precisely the moment when the celebration of its 350-year anniversary was in itself a demonstration of the high esteem and confidence the institution enjoys in Soviet educational policy.

The university was indeed shut down for most of the 18th century and even in 1952 only the 150-year anniversary, reckoned from the time it was reestablished, was celebrated. In terms of the new reckoning system, the University of Tartu, along with the still older University of Vilna, climbs in age past Moscow University, the flagship of the Soviet university establishment.

The statue of Gustavus II, the founder of Tartu University, which was offered as a gift by the Swedish guests — the former one was removed from the site during the early period of Soviet rule — will probably, however, be classified as an object that overly emphasizes Estonia's historic roots in the West.

Danger of the Polish Disease

Although socialism is of Western European origin, the old Western ties do not by any means constitute a matter that can be dealt with in a quite uncomplicated way in the Baltic republics. If the Polish infection were to spread to the Soviet Union, the Baltic states would undoubtedly be included in the foremost danger zone.

To be sure, Poland's Catholic-patriotic undercurrent has been alien to Estonia and Latvia, but it could incomparably more easily influence Lithuania.

But on the other hand, Estonians in particular have a unique opportunity in the Soviet Union to watch Western television programs from Finland, furthermore, without any special language study. In Estonia this has been an accepted fact to which the republic's own news media have reacted in an interesting way.

For example, followers of Tallinn Estonian-language news broadcasts have been able to observe that in them political events throughout the world are reported while still current and comprehensively. Soviet views are then emphasized in the commentaries appended to the news.

Clearly they have gone to a great deal of trouble to preserve the credibility level of news reporting. So much so that Tallinn's news reports deviate sharply from the long-winded news reports that concentrate on fraternal relations among the socialist countries which GDR radio and television offer the East Germans.

What Did OHTULEHT Mean?

Just recently, however, signs of nervousness over the influence of the Western news media in the development of Estonian public opinion have appeared.

Criticism of propaganda broadcasts beamed at Eastern Europe from the West by Radio Free Europe and others has been a regular occurrence for a long time now in Soviet newspapers. But the sharp criticism directed at Finnish television in Estonia's OHTULEHT is no ordinary everyday Estonian news agency item.

The OHTULEHT article preceded the ideology-sharpening conference organized in Tallinn. The conference participants were from different parts of the Soviet Union and in part from other socialist countries as well. But the conference message may be presumed to have been directed at the host republic, especially since a similar conference was organized in Riga before the one in Tallinn.

President Brezhnev's message to Tallinn contained concern, especially over young people's susceptibility to Western influences, in the transmission of which, in the case of Estonia, precisely the television screen plays an essential role.

However, the Soviet machine does not advance so unanimously that inferences would have to be made about a far-reaching policy revision on the basis of the OHTULEHT article, whereby a tolerant stand on, for example, watching Finnish television would be decided on.

11,466
CSO: 3617/18

REGIONAL

USSR VEGETABLE AND FRUIT MINISTER VISITS GEORGIA

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Increase the Contribution to the Food Program: USSR Minister of Fruit and Vegetable Industry in Georgia"]

[Text] No matter how dry numbers may be, they usually give an accurate reflection of the state of affairs in the particular sector or at the enterprise, kolkhoz, or sovkhoz. Therefore, a discussion of the challenges facing the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry of the Georgian SSR, the newest ministry in the republic, should probably begin with a few numbers. This year the ministry is to procure 178,000 tons of potatoes, 350,000 tons of vegetables, 510,000 tons of fruit, 190,000 tons of citrus fruits, and produce 475 million cans of goods. And we can say, to the credit of employees of the system, that plans for most types (except for citrus fruits, needless to say) have been more than one-half fulfilled despite unfavorable weather conditions and the fact that the main procurement season is still ahead of us. Plans for delivery of early potatoes, cabbage, and pitted fruits for USSR resources were also overfulfilled.

That is the actual state of affairs. Employees of the ministry, well aware of their responsibility and tasks in carrying out the Food Program, are doing all they can to make the plans a reality. And they are doing it with a great desire that, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, this year might be a real test of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry.

USSR minister of fruit and vegetable industry N. T. Kozlov spent three days in Georgia. He came to the republic for a first-hand look at the work of the procurement enterprises, canning plants, sovkhozes, and institutes and to discuss prospects for development of the sector in order to increase its contribution to the national Food Program.

During his stay in Georgia N. T. Kozlov visited a number of rayons of the republic. Specifically he looked at the work of the All-Union Scientific Research and Experimental Design Institute for Preservation and Processing of Subtropical Fruits, the Batumi Citrus Combine, the Krtsanisskiy "shampinariya" [translation unknown], the Liloiskiy Combine for storage, processing, and sale of produce, the Verbukskiy Sovkhoz in Goriyskiy Rayon, the Gori Agroproduction Association

of the Canning Industry, and the packing plant and fruit storage facility in Skra. He met and talked with employees of the sector.

The minister gave a number of practical instructions and offered advice on working out a clearcut system of measures to combat losses and on uninterrupted work by procurement, processing, transportation, and trade organizations.

N. T. Kozlov held a meeting with ministry administrative workers during which they were given tasks related to insuring a rise in the yield of fruits and vegetables at the sovkhozes, because the republic still lags behind national averages in this respect. It is also necessary to broaden the ties of procurement organizations with private farming operations and the public, which will make it possible to increase the volume of procurement of agricultural products. This is especially important because the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry is practically the only organization which has the function of purchasing fruit, vegetables, and animal husbandry products.

It is an urgent task to incorporate as much of the capacities of processing enterprises as possible and broaden the assortment of products they turn out, especially canned goods, which are in great demand. Special attention was given to the need to improve the quality of output and to strengthen ties between the fields and the stores, which benefits the work. The needs of the working people will be more fully satisfied.

In view of the agroindustrial associations that have been set up in rayons of the republic it is necessary to make the structure of the administrative apparatus more flexible and mobile and improve its ability to solve various problems on an operational basis.

USSR minister of fruit and vegetable industry N. T. Kozlov met and talked with E. A. Shevardnadze, nonvoting member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party.

In his talk with Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze the minister praised the work of the enterprises and organizations of the sector in Georgia and stressed the need to raise their economic efficiency and enlarge their contribution to the national Food Program by every means.

On 6 October the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR, and the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry adopted a joint decree on development of the Georgian canning industry and improving the quality of output produced in 1983-1985 in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia.

During his trip around the republic and meeting party executives and Soviet and economic employees, Comrade N. T. Kozlov was accompanied by D. I. Patiashvili, secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, O. G. Vardzelashvili, deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers, and T. K. Dzhabadari, Georgian SSR minister of fruit and vegetable industry.

REGIONAL

SHEVARNADZE CONVENES NEW S&T COORDINATING COUNCIL

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Oct 82 p 1

[Information Item: "The Council Has Been Created. The Council Is Operating"]

[Text] To develop and introduce into practice a plan which has been thoroughly thought out in all details for the improved management of the scientific creativity process, the development of the basic sciences, and the introduction of scientific achievements into practice and into the republic's economy-- this is the basic task which was posed by the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

As determined by the plenum's decisions, the Republic Coordination Council for Science and Scientific and Technological Progress has to become the chief organizer of the fulfillment of its recommendations, and the chief coordinator for the concentration of efforts to develop science and to speed up scientific and technological progress.

The plenum emphasized that the creation of the council did not mean the elimination of the existing system of the management of science and scientific and technological progress, but the provision of assistance for its efficient functioning.

The Republic Coordination Council for Science and Scientific and Technological Progress has been created. It is being led by the Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia E. A. Shevardnadze. The Council's membership consists of leading workers from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, the republic's Council of Ministers, Gosplan, the Georgian SSR State Committee for Science and Engineering, the Academy of Sciences of Georgia, and also leading scientists and specialists from higher educational institutions and branch scientific research institutes, and production leaders.

Working groups have been created in the Council which are led by members of the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia in accordance with the branches and spheres of the economy which they manage.

The first meeting of the Coordination Council has been held.

The meeting was opened by Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze.

The Director of the Council's section on the Basic Directions of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Economy, the Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia G. V. Kolbin delivered a report containing information on the fulfillment of the measures approved by the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the CP of Georgia on scientific and technological progress in the republic's industrial branches during the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The Director of the Section on the Agro-Industrial and Timber Industrial Complexes and Environmental Protection, the Secretary of the Central Committee of the CP of Georgia D. I. Patiashvili provided information on the fulfillment of the measures approved by the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the CP of Georgia relating to scientific and technological progress in agriculture during the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The work of the Council Section on the Basic Directions of the Development of Science was described by the section's director, the Secretary of the Central Committee of the CP of Georgia G. N. Yenukidze.

The Director of the working group for the development of basic research, the President of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences Ye. K. Kharadze reported on the organizational measures being performed by the republic's Academy of Sciences to carry out the decisions of the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the CP of Georgia.

The Director of the working group for the realization of republic special-purpose overall programs, the Chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Science and Engineering I. G. Gverdsiteli provided information on the performance of scientific research, experimental designing, and experimental work in the republic's special-purpose overall program.

The Director of the working group on the Coordination Council for Science and Scientific and Technological Progress in the regions, the Chief of the Party Organizational Work Section of the Central Committee of the CP of Georgia Zh. K. Shartava reported on the fulfillment of the decisions of the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the CP of Georgia regarding organizational work in the regions on scientific and technological progress.

The meeting heard reports by the Minister of Public Health of the Georgian SSR G. G. Lezhava, the Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education D. I. Chkhikvishvili, and the Deputy Chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers O. Ye. Cherkeziya.

The work results of the meeting of the Council were summarized by Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze.

It was emphasized in the reports that well-directed work is being carried out in the republic to realize the decisions of the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. Many interesting proposals were advanced, and there has been a concrete yield from their realization.

The work of the Coordination Council and its structure, it was said at the meeting, has to be constantly improved and expanded. It is also necessary to improve and expand the practice of making use of special-purpose overall programs. There is no need to fear the growing number of such programs. Every ministry and every department should have its own program. The most important thing is to create the kind of system which is capable of organizing and monitoring work and of going deeply into how the ministries are reorganizing their work, and of how this is being done in the raykoms, regions, and scientific research organizations. It is necessary to strengthen organizational work in the regions and rayons, and to inculcate local leaders with a taste for it. It is very important, for example, to propagandize the experience of the Gardabanskiy and of certain other advanced rayons and to demonstrate with concrete examples the ways of organizing work to carry out the recommendations of the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the CP of Georgia. The same thing has to be done on the basis of the example of the ministries.

We have to equip ourselves with and make wide use in the republic of all of the best and advanced that can be gotten in the fraternal republics of the country.

A large approach has to be taken to the solution of problems, since many of them will go beyond the limits of a single branch. Industrial specialists have to help, for example, agricultural science, and vice versa.

The republic's Gosplan has an important role in accomplishing the tasks set by the Sixth Plenum. The recommendations which are made at the meetings of the coordination councils and sections and in the ministries and departments are set in the plan. Otherwise, they will remain only good intentions. It was said at the meeting that Gosplan has to very seriously reorganize itself in this direction.

While making a positive evaluation of the work of the republic's Academy of Sciences in reorganizing its work in the light of the plenum's decisions, the participants in the meeting of the Council spoke about the necessity for a wider introduction of the principles of cost accounting in the work of scientific institutions. Institutions which are able to do something useful for production, agriculture, industry, and so forth should seek additional sources for the formation of their own budget.

The Council meeting was participated in by the Secretary of the Central Committee of the CP of Georgia S. Ye. Khabeishvili, the Deputy Chairmen of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers V. I. Vadachkoriya and O. G. Vardzelashvili, and the Section Chiefs of the Central Committee of the CP of Georgia B. Z. Barsukov, N. Sh. Dzhanberidze, L. L. Zakaidze, O. M. Ivanashvili, G. S. Mamatsashvili, B. D. Makharashvili, L. I. Mgaloblishvili, L. Ya. Khaburzaniya, and N. Sh. Endeladze.

REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE ON PRESENTATION OF AWARD TO TBILISI

PM111015 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 Oct 82 p 2

[Apparent text of speech by E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, at 29 October Tbilisi ceremony award Order of Lenin to the city]

[Text] Dear comrades!

Friends!

Esteemed Konstantin Ustinovich [Chernenko]!

This day will go down in Tbilisi's history as the day it received the motherland's highest award, the Order of Lenin. It is Tbilisi's finest hour. It illumines its centuries-long past, its present and its future. At this hour we can clearly see the historical thread and continuity of generations, we can see more clearly the features of our capital and the character we cherish in it, and we have a more accurate picture of its heroes--its builders and defenders.

In accepting this award the people of Tbilisi, responsive to the fine words and the attention, are addressing their job and gratitude above all to the man whom, in the unforgettable month of May 1981, they called honorary citizen of Tbilisi and outstanding citizen of our era, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, whose attention and concern for Soviet Georgia and its capital have been a powerful stimulus for all of us and the moral and spiritual basis of progress. (Applause)

At that time Tbilisi and the republic as a whole were celebrating the 60th anniversary of the victory of Soviet power in Georgia and the formation of its Communist Party. It was recalled at the time how in February 1921 a telegram was sent to the Kremlin, Moscow: "The red banner of Soviet power is flying above Tiflis. Long live Soviet Georgia!"

And today, 60 years on, as Tbilisi celebrates its finest hour, all our thoughts and feelings, as always, are for Moscow, for our Leninist Party's Central Committee.

And we can say today that the communists of Tbilisi and the whole of Georgia and all the republic's working people, like our party as a whole and the rest

of the Soviet people, unanimously and wholeheartedly support the policy of our party, its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by loyal Leninist and great organizer of communist building Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--its domestic and foreign policy aimed at strengthening our socialist homeland's economic might, intensifying its defense might and waging a sacred struggle for world peace, for a peaceful life beneath a peaceful sky, for the peoples' peaceful labor and security! (Applause)

The conference of leading USSR armed forces personnel held 2 days ago in Moscow, at which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev delivered a profound and principled speech, was a striking and impressive demonstration of the economic and social progress of our motherland, which is greeting the USSR's 60th anniversary in its prime. At the same time, the meeting demonstrated the combat readiness of the Soviet Army and Navy, which are supplied with the most up-to-date weapons and combat equipment. And it was also a further cogent confirmation of the Soviet state's firm resolve to steadily and consistently implement the extensive program of struggle for peace which has won universal recognition.

During the meeting Leonid Ilich said: "The international situation compels us to double and redouble our efforts in the struggle to preserve peace and ease the threat of nuclear war which is hanging over mankind."

We know, we feel that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is thinking of us at this moment. We were all deeply touched by his warm, heartfelt congratulations and good wishes which Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, member of our party's Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, brought with him from Moscow.

Many warm and heartfelt words have been said here today about our dear guest, esteemed Konstantin Ustinovich, they came through with particular force in the speech by Tengiz Nikolayevich Menteshashvili who, on accepting the Order of Lenin, expressed the most sincere feelings on behalf of all the people of Tbilisi. The same feelings flowed from the speeches by all the comrades at our ceremonial session.

I would add that the man who pins the motherland's important award to the city's banner is particularly dear to this city; he becomes the most respected man in the city. This is precisely what is indicated by the insignia of honorary citizen of our city presented to you today. So henceforth Tbilisi considers you, dear Konstantin Ustinovich, a genuine, native Tbilisi man. And not only Tbilisi, but the whole of Georgia, all the rayons, all the cities and all of our villages. (Prolonged applause)

We all are deeply moved by your speech today--a striking, substantial speech in which warmth and cordiality, an attentive, solicitous attitude to people and an ability to notice and properly assess everything good and everything positive in the life and activity of the party organization were closely and organically combined--one might say, integrated--with party principledness, great exactingness and intolerance of shortcomings.

We are well aware that your wishes and the observations you made with supreme tact were addressed not only to the Tbilisi Gorkom but to all party gorkoms and raykoms, and permit me to assure you, Konstantin Ustinovich, that everything you have said at this ceremonial session will be heeded by the republic's entire party organization and all our working people.

Tbilisi's finest hour coincides with a remarkable time in its life--the golden fall, the people's festival of labor, friendship and fraternity--"Tbilisoba." And this coincidence is particularly significant. This day will go down forever as a red-letter day in the city's annals and in the memory of the people of Tbilisi, who associate the labor festival with the name of the great Lenin. The supreme award will henceforth be associated in our minds with the intensive and inspired labor whose results we are so joyously celebrating in our capital at October's end.

The award which was presented to Tbilisi today is a reminder that no brilliant result has ever been obtained without labor, without immense effort. The Order of Lenin, presented to Tbilisi today, shines particularly brightly because it is steeped in the sweat and blood of the generations who labored tirelessly and fought selflessly for a better future for the republic's capital, for Soviet Georgia and for the whole of our country.

The Soviet Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding Tbilisi the Order of Lenin reflects not only the city's victories and distinguished services, but also the tough path leading to these victories.

The decree says: "For services to the revolutionary movement and the establishment and strengthening of Soviet power in Georgia...." There are Tbilisi people still living, still among us whose childhood, adolescence and youth coincided with the first May Day demonstrations in the city districts and the barricade fighting in Nadzaladevi, the rallies in Aleksandrovskiy Park and the proclamations printed by the Avlabarskaya press. Tbilisi's revolutionary valor is inscribed in the memorial marble, in the names of streets and on the memory of a city which became, at the dawn of the age, a revolutionary center where the people's masses rose up and struggled against the oppression of autocracy and capital. Look what a big and brilliant band of professional Leninist revolutionaries--they were talked about by Konstantin Ustinovich--was raised by Tbilisi and placed in the vanguard of the revolutionary struggle, and how brightly Tbilisi itself was reflected in their characters and actions and in their whole life. Internationalists by nature, they brought to the struggle to unify the proletarians of all countries their city's innate desire for fraternity based on unity of thoughts and aspirations in the area of chief importance--the struggle for a better future for the peoples.

In the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation we fondly remember those sons of Tbilisi--fighters and heralds of the union of socialist nations, who established its foundation with their own lives and by their own example.

The decree goes on to say: "...for making a big contribution to the victory over the fascist aggressors in the great patriotic war of 1941-45...." This is quite recent, and it takes us no mental effort to remember the frontline

city which instantly assumed a grim aspect with the start of the battle for the caucasus. The war did not approach its threshold, but it did scorch it. During that period it wore the soldier's shirt and the black dress of widows and orphans. It kept the fire going in their hearths to warm them, desolated and wounded by war. Thousands and thousands of women, old men and children, driven from their homes by the fascist invasion, found shelter and light in Tbilisi's hospitable houses. Thousands and thousands of wounded warriors were made ready for service again in the city, which converted schools and institutes into informaries and hospitals. Thousands and thousands of armaments were manufactured here at once-peaceful enterprises.

Tbilisi saw the formation and dispatch to the front of units which subsequently distinguished themselves in battles in the passes of the caucasus, in Kerch and Sevastopol and in Malaya Zemlya. Heroes were born in Tbilisi whom the liberated world saw in victorious May 1945 on the streets of beaten Berlin.

Among the participants and guests of our festival there are many soldiers from that nationwide battle, veterans of the great patriotic war. We pay profound tribute to you, our dear defenders, and give you heartfelt thanks for your exploit! May Tbilisi and Georgia remember forever your comrades and brothers-in-arms who died in the battles for the freedom and independence of our motherland. May we be eternally grateful to the people of Tbilisi--the heroic warriors of the home front who forged the weapons of victory here. The Order of Lenin presented to Tbilisi is an award to all of you, dear comrades, for your military and labor exploit. (Applause)

Finally, the decree said: "For successes achieved by the city's working people in economic and cultural building...." In this connection one could say a great deal and cite eloquent facts and figures, but the best illustration of the achievements is Tbilisi itself, Tbilisi today. The language of comparisons is not new, but it remains very convincing. In the initial Soviet years work specialization in Tbilisi was confined to the dairy, tobacco and soap-making industries. Today all the most progressive machine building sectors are represented. In the early Soviet years one new house, proudly named the specialists' house, was enough to bring nearly all the city's technical engineering personnel together under one roof. Now Tbilisi has entire communities, districts and rayons populated by top specialists.

In our day cities are the focus of the peoples' spiritual and intellectual energy which concentrate in themselves the latter's artistic treasures, cultural achievements and supreme manifestations of scientific thinking. Tbilisi is no exception in this respect. To it, however, has fallen the good fortune of cherishing and protecting the culture not just of the Georgian people. Tbilisi is fortunate in that the geniuses of many fraternal peoples and cultures have lived and worked under its skies. We, the inhabitants and citizens of present-day Tbilisi, are proud of its specific character, cherish our brothers' cultural and artistic heritage as the apple of our eye and include it in the sphere of the contemporary creative assimilation of life.

Tbilisi's centuries-old culture, its folklore, the special moral code of the city community and the norms and rules of everyday life have been created by

people of diverse nationalities. Present-day multinational Tbilisi has perceived this tradition in an innovative way and channelled it primarily in the direction of its production and economic deeds and cares--those areas where it is now achieving its greatest successes.

The Order of Lenin presented to Tbilisi is an award to all generations of the city's workers and builders, the captains of its industry, its scientists and cultural figures who by their labor and talent justified the good name of the city of masters.

All that now forms Tbilisi's pride, all that comprises its renown, all the gains and achievements for which the city has been given the high award are the result of the creativity and energy of its inhabitants guided by the city party organization.

Some 10 years ago, when setting out to implement the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi party gorkom--a historic resolution for the republic and its capital--the city's communists were not thinking of awards. They had to resolve a multitude of pressing problems and cope with innumerable urgent difficulties and in so doing not lose sight of the most important aim and the broad perspective indicated by our party Central Committee resolution. They worked persistently, stubbornly, in a bold and innovative way, without flinching and without respite, deriving strength and confidence from the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, the support of the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally and the readiness of all the communists in the republic to resolve in practice the tasks put forward in the resolution on the Tbilisi party gorkom.

Speaking of the victory that has been achieved, we know and are confident that it will be followed by others, too.

It is a holiday here today. Everyone is in a happy, elated mood today. And today I should like to report to you, Konstantin Ustinovich, and to the Central Committee Politburo that the program outlined by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his visit to Tbilisi for the celebrations to mark Soviet Georgia's 60th anniversary, that program on which all our work is based, is being successfully fulfilled.

There will be more detailed talk on this during your meeting, Konstantin Ustinovich, with leaders of the republic which is taking place today. But mention should also be made of this here, from this rostrum. Ceremonial and particularly portentous events form an organic part of all our activity within our party and state, and our approach to them is exceptionally business like. Furthermore, we have things to report, things to say. And not just about successes and achievements but also about shortcomings, incomplete work and unresolved questions.

We never hid the difficulties, we always reported them honestly and frankly and always informed people of them objectively. Thus we would now like to be completely sincere and open--both before the CPSU Central Committee and the people--and say for all to hear that we have not lost and clearly never will lose that sense of dissatisfaction with what has been achieved, that we have

declared complacency to be the most dangerous and serious disease and are waging the most persistent and implacable struggle against it.

It is a holiday here today. Today happiness reigns on all Tbilisi's squares and streets, in all the republic's cities and rayons and throughout Georgia. But that holiday and that happiness should not hide the unresolved tasks, our unfinished work or, sometimes, our mistakes, too. We do not forget them, or our shortcomings, and we also remember our plans for the future. At these moments we remember that many citizens of Tbilisi, like indeed people in other cities in the republic, still live under very difficult conditions. Nor do we forget that serious difficulties sometimes occur in providing the population with necessities. We do not and must not forget that the necessary order has still not been instilled everywhere. We are concerned by elements of indiscipline and disorganization.

We sense with all our hearts the joyous mood that reigns in this hall, we sense with all our souls the festive atmosphere that rules here. And it is at these very times, these moments that we would like our thoughts and appeals to work even better, to apply to matters more responsibly, to rectify shortcomings more resolutely, to be heard primarily by those who await this with particular impatience: Those who especially need improved housing and other living conditions. They all, of course, rejoice at the award and at the same time see in it a guarantee that many questions will be resolved and many difficulties overcome, they see it as a symbol of the fact that the goals set are attainable, reachable.

Accepting this award, we now address words of most profound gratitude to our party's Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and at the same time we say: Our party Central Committee's high award and high evaluation and the high evaluation given today by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko will be another powerful incentive to our further growth and development and a guarantee that all communists will be increasingly self-critical and will overcome their difficulties with even greater persistence. We give an assurance that we do not and shall not rest while even one family here lives in a shack or experiences discomfort, and while even one person feels a sense of injustice, hostility toward himself, insult, indifference or callousness.

For what people demand is a thoughtful, attentive and profoundly humane approach to people, the model of which--the immortal Lenin--is depicted on the order. And Georgia's communists have always been loyal to Lenin's behests and ideas--loyal to the core--and will be loyal forever! (Applause)

Our main concern is about people. Thus our first thoughts and first words are about the citizens of Tbilisi--Tbilisi's greatest wealth.

All cities are the people above all, and when they say that a city is beautiful they mean above all not its monuments or new construction projects, not its enterprises or institutions but mainly its people and the spiritual and moral atmosphere engendered by them.

Since olden days Tbilisi has attracted the gaze of the whole world. And the reason was not just its beautiful landscape and remarkable buildings, its distinctive beauty and its songs. It was unusually attractive because of its citizens who created here a striking atmosphere of goodness, cordiality, spiritual warmth and courageous resistance to evil and misfortune. Down the centuries the city has molded the character of its citizens and the citizens, in turn, have imparted to the city their uniqueness and their spiritual, moral and aesthetic hues.

This is why Tbilisi takes such care over that age-old sense of being the master of city life which forms the basis of the Tbilisi character, attaching special significance to the molding and incalculation of that character not only in children and adolescents but also in people who have become citizens of Tbilisi in their mature years. It should not be forgotten that in the Georgian language in addition to the word ("kalakeli") [printed in Georgian], which simply signifies a person's urban place of residence, there is also a word ("mokalake") [printed in Georgian] which combines the concepts of a city-dweller (gorozhanin) with citizen (grazhdanin), a citizen and patriot of the fatherland.

As is well known, the name Tbilisi is based on and rooted in the word for "warmth." Tbilisi is a city of warmth mainly because the heart of its citizens is warm. Their spiritual warmth warms our vivid, unforgettable festival today.

All Georgia heartily thanks the party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the high evaluation of the labor of Tbilisi and its citizens and their contribution to our Soviet state's economic might and to the treasury of the Soviet people's business and spiritual experience.

Soviet people have a single reply to high awards, a simple spiritual response to them: A sense of enthusiasm and upsurge. A sense of enthusiasm which dictates to the mind and heart the command to work better, go further and achieve more. We are experiencing this very sense now. It is this urgent moral demand that possesses us now equally with the confidence that these feelings and thoughts will be embodied in great deeds glorifying the republic, its capital and our entire country and that its citizens will implement the decisions of our party's historic 26th congress.

The presentation to Tbilisi of the Order of Lenin is a fine prelude to this year's "Tbilisoba" [annual Tbilisi festival of labor and social themes], which will be held tomorrow and tomorrow will be as though adorned by today. Historically, however, this year's remarkable event goes beyond the limits of a 1-day ceremony. It acquires the same permanent value as all of our capital's spiritual and material possessions. It is as eternal as the legends about the city's birth and the true story of the battle of Krtsanisskiy Hill [battle near Tbilisi between Georgian and Persians in 1795], as Mtatsminda [reference unknown] and Metekhi [ancient stronghold of Georgian czars near Tbilisi], as Narikala and Anchiskhati [references unknown] and as eternal as the laws of good, justice, love and fraternity which Tbilisi has revered since time immemorial.

Tbilisi's day is great and glorious!

Glory to these moments which form Tbilisi's glittering hour!

Glory to the people who have made this hour possible!

Long live Tbilisi's fine future, to which we shall bring the thoughts and feelings which dominate us today--the true guarantee of the happiness and prosperity of ("Dedakalaki") [printed in Georgian; meaning unknown], of our dear mother--the capital.

We address our best thoughts and feelings today, at this glittering hour for Tbilisi, to our Leninist party, to the Leninist Central Committee, to the Central Committee Politburo and to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the true continuer of Lenin's great cause.

Glory to our party and its Central Committee! (Tumultuous, prolonged applause)

CSO: 1800/236

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES SESSION ON AGRICULTURE

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 Oct 82 p 3

[Information Item: "Science in the Service of Agriculture"]

[Text] The tasks which were set for science by the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee have been discussed at a session of a general meeting of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences. The session was opened by the Academy's President Yu. Matulis. The conference participants heard a report by the Director of the Institute of Botany Academician A. Merkis, "The Tasks of Science in Intensifying Agricultural Production," and a report by the republic's First Deputy Minister of Agriculture S. Vasilyauskas, "An Increase in the Effectiveness of the Recommendations of the Agricultural Sciences."

The speakers noted that the republic's Academy of Sciences and its institutes are constantly strengthening their relations with agriculture. The Commission for the Study of Agriculture which has been created at the Academy's Presidium has done definite work in expanding the study of the fundamental problems of agriculture and in a more effective practical introduction of the recommendations of scientists. The institutes are working on creating plant protection and crop growth regulators, fighting against livestock diseases, increasing the productivity of the fishing industry, and other problems. Technologies are being developed for the efficient use of electric energy in the fight against metal corrosion, mathematical models of agricultural development are being worked out, and economic, social, and legal problems in this economic branch are being solved.

At the same time, the session of the general meeting took note of the fact that scientific organizations have to increase their contribution to the realization of the Food Program, and that there are considerable reserves here. The scientific problems of the agro-industrial complex have to be solved on a broader scale, and this work has to be better planned and coordinated, with resources concentrated in the most important scientific sectors.

The decree which was adopted mapped out the concrete tasks of the institutes in increasing assistance to agriculture.

The session was addressed by the Secretary of the Central Committee of the CP of Lithuania V. Astrauskas. It was attended by the Chief of the Section for Science and Scientific Institutions of the Central Committee of the CP of Lithuania V. Baltrunas.

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN NTO COUNCIL MEETS, NAMES CHAIRMAN

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 22 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Information Item: "Congress of Science and Technology Enthusiasts"]

[Text] The Fourth Congress of the Lithuanian Republic Council of Scientific and Technical Societies took place here today.

The Chief of the Industry Section of the CC of the Communist Party of Lithuania L. Maksimovas read the message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania to the congress.

The Accounting Report of the republic's Council of Scientific and Technical Societies was delivered by its chairman, the Prorector of the Vilnius Construction Engineering Institute, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, Honored Scientist and Engineer of the Lithuanian SSR I. Marchyukaytis. The report of the auditing commission was given by its chairman, the Head of the Department of the Economics of Industry at Vilnius University imeni V. Kapsukas Docent T. Khomentauskas.

The congress was addressed by the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania A. Brazauskas, and the Deputy Chairman of the All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies Ye. Pirogov. Its work was participated in by the Deputy Chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers Yu. Rusenko, the Chief of the Construction and Municipal Services Section of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania A. Dauksha, the Secretary of the Lithuanian Republic Council of Trade Unions Yu. Antanaytis, and other responsible party, government, trade union, and Komsomol workers.

State awards were presented to a group of distinguished scientific and technical enthusiasts.

A plenum was held of the newly elected Republic Council of Scientific and Technical Societies at which organizational issues were discussed. I. Marchyukaytis, the prorector of the Vilnius Construction Engineering Institute, was elected chairman of the Council.

As was noted at the congress, the scientific and technical societies are being assigned an important role in the accomplishment of many economic tasks. Having actively joined in a socialist competition for the advance fulfillment

of the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan, a society devotes special attention to production intensification. The Republic Council of Scientific and Technical Societies has attached to it a public committee for the improvement of auxiliary operations in industry. On its initiative, during the reporting period more than 20 measures devoted to the problems of reducing the share of manual labor were organized. A permanent seminar on the mechanization of auxiliary operations has won a good evaluation from engineers and technicians. At the seminar specialists study the experience of the republic's and country's best enterprises and organizations. Competitions for the creation of minor mechanization equipment are of great benefit. In line with the proposal of a society, the centralized production of the best equipment has begun. Engineers, technicians, and worker-innovators have achieved substantial success in creating production robots. This applies to the collectives of the Panevezhis "Ekranas," the Vilnius Radio Measurement Instruments Plant imeni the 60th Anniversary of October, and certain other enterprises.

Practically all of the members of the republic's scientific and technical societies are participating actively in the movement for an efficient use of material and fuel and energy resources. The introduction of their proposals into the economy makes possible an annual savings of tens of millions of kilowatt-hours of electric energy, hundreds of thousands of gigacalories of thermal energy, and a large amount of metal, timber, and other materials.

The use of powder metallurgy has promoted the efficient use of metal at the Kapsukas Automatic Food Equipment Plant imeni the 50th Anniversary of the USSR, and continuous casting technology has had the same effect at the Kaunas "Tsentrolit" Plant. With each passing year more and more production wastes are being used in the republic for the production of consumer goods--during the last five years 45 million rubles worth of this output has been supplied to consumers. An active struggle is being waged against corrosion. Through the joint efforts of engineers and scientists effective polymer casings have already been created, and plastic is substituting for metal.

The speakers at the congress emphasized that with each passing year the scientific and technical societies have been devoting more and more attention to improving output quality, and that their members have been participating in the development and introduction in overall systems of quality control and automated production management systems.

The May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee set responsible tasks for the organizations of the scientific and technical societies. In carrying out its decisions, the scientific and technical societies of the agro-industrial complex have become much more active. Their members are improving the technology for processing and storing agricultural output, and are seeking ways to increase the production of food and to expand its assortment.

Socialist competition plays an important role in involving specialists in scientific and technical work and in accelerating the use of its results in production. More than two-thirds of the members of the scientific and technical

societies are competing in accordance with the personal and collective creative plans.

The participants in the congress spoke a good deal about the shortcomings and problems which exist in the work of the scientific and technical societies, and discussed the ways and means of solving them.

In the decree which it adopted the congress called upon all of the members of the scientific and technical societies of Soviet Lithuania to speed up scientific and technological progress, introduce the experience of fraternal republics on a wider scale, increase the effectiveness of socialist competition, celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with new labor successes, and successfully accomplish the tasks which have been set by the party for the 11th Five-Year Plan.

2959

CSC: 1800/132

REGIONAL

AZSSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION SET

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 3 Nov 82 carries on page 1 a 25-word decree of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium announcing that the 10th convocation of the sixth session of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet will take place on 3 December 1982 in Baku.

NEW DONETSK OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY

[Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 30 October 1982 publishes on page 2 a 70 word RATAU article informing that V. P. Mironov had been elected first secretary of Donetsk Obkom. Prior to his election as first secretary Mironov served as chairman of the Donetsk Oblispolkom.

CSO: 1800/322

DZHEZKAZGAN OBLAST PARTY PLENUM ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 11 Nov 82, page 2 reports that N.G. Davydov was elected first secretary and member of the Dzhezkazgan oblast party bureau in connection with the retirement of the former secretary K.S. Losev. O.S. Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, attended.

CSO: 1830/53-P

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

KARAKALPAK POPULATION--The population of the Karakalpak ASSR totaled 1 million on the eve of the 65th anniversary of the great October socialist revolution. Compared with the number of people in Karakalpak ASSR in 1926, the current figure is three times as much. [GF102012 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 10 Nov 82]

STATE AWARDS FOR WORKERS--A group of Kirghiz [as heard] architects and construction workers are among the names on the list of those who are to receive state awards for 1982. The list was made public on the eve of the 65th anniversary of the great October socialist revolution. They have been rewarded for the architectural construction of the new square in the capital of the republic, Alma-ata [as heard]. The buildings around the new square in Alma-ata have been constructed in accordance with the most up to date architectural (?standards) and are in complete harmony with the [word indistinct] of the new square. [Text] [GF102012 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 9 Nov 82]

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